

EAST INDIA (BENGAL GAOLS).

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 28 July 1896;—for,

“RETURN of Reports of Committee appointed to inquire into the Sanitary
Condition of certain GAOLS in *Bengal*.”

India Office, }
July 1896. }

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

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(*Mr. Henry J. Wilson.*)

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RETURN of Reports of Committee appointed to inquire into the Sanitary Condition of certain GAOLS in *Bengal*.

REPORTS on the Sanitary Condition of certain Jails in Bengal, Dinajpur, Rungpur, and Jalpaiguri.

No. 2303 P., dated Calcutta, 29 August 1894.

From *H. J. S. Cotton*, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to para. 5 of the letter from the Home Department, No. 545, dated the 18th September 1893, I am directed to say that it was considered desirable that the inquiry therein directed to be made into the sanitary condition of the jails noted in the margin should be entrusted to a Committee consisting of the Inspector General of Jails, the Commissioner of the Division in which the particular jail is situated, and the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal. The Committee of which the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was a member, have submitted their report regarding the jails at Dinajpur, Rungpur, and Jalpaiguri, and I am desired to enclose a copy of it* for the information of the Government of India. Sir Charles Elliott has nothing to add to the suggestions made by the Committee which are contained in paragraph 7 of their report, and which, with one exception, have all been carried out. The reports on the other jails will be submitted to the Government of India when they are received.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Dinajpur. | 6. Shahabad. |
| 2. Rungpur. | 7. Saran. |
| 3. Jalpaiguri. | 8. Malda. |
| 4. Jessore. | 9. Purnea. |
| 5. Mymensingh. | 10. Puri. |

No. 8329, dated Darjeeling, 10 July 1894.

From *P. Nolan*, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division; *W. H. Greeg*, Esq., Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal; *D. W. D. Comins*, Esq., Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN compliance with the instructions of the Bengal Government, communicated in your letter to the Inspector-General of Jails, No. 425 P.D., dated the 16th October 1893, we have the honour to submit a report on the Jails of Dinajpur, Rungpur, and Jalpaiguri, in the Division of Rajshahi.

2. Before dealing with each of these jails separately, it seems to us desirable to offer some remarks on the general health of the locality in which all three are situated. This is the basin of the Terai, which lies between the Himalayas on the north and the slightly elevated Barind country on the south. For administrative purposes, it is divided into Rungpur, Jalpaiguri—west of the Tista, and North Dinajpur, the southern portion of Dinajpur forming a part of the Barind plateau, which is comparatively healthy. The gradual depopulation of the Terai basin by malarious fever is commented on in the Bengal census report from which we take the following figures:—

District.	Population, 1891.	Percentage of Variation between 1881 and 1891.	Percentage of Variation between 1872 and 1881.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Rungpur - - - - -	2,065,464	—1·6	—2·6
Western Jalpaiguri - - -	384,388	—3·5	+25·21
North Dinajpur - - - - -	531,408	+·04	—1·6

It will be observed that the number of inhabitants diminished during the last decade in Rungpur and Western Jalpaiguri, and that in Dinajpur the increase, which was nominal, was more than counterbalanced by a larger decrease.

decrease in the previous decade. In the thana of Dinajpur, where the jail stands, there was a decrease of 1·1 per cent. between 1881 and 1891. In that district, moreover, the depletion caused by disease is counteracted by the effects of immigration; at the census 100,450 persons from other districts were found residing there, against 31,152 persons from Dinajpur residing in other parts of Bengal. The reduction of population in this Terai tract is contrasted with a rapid increase in the Himalayan region on the north, and in the Barind on the south. In the Darjeeling hills the increase during the decade was no less than 61 per cent. Its amount in the Barind is not separately stated, but is frequently referred to in the census report. It is, moreover, worthy of note that the decay of population in the Terai basin has taken place although the material condition of the inhabitants is far superior to that prevalent in India generally, and in many districts where the growth of population has been specially rapid. Nowhere we find in Bengal a richer soil, cultivators more prosperous, or a steadier demand for labour at remunerative rates. The custom of early and universal marriage pervades all ranks, and, food being sufficient, the population under ordinary sanitary conditions would develop rapidly, until it pressed on the means of subsistence. That it is unable to maintain itself, even with some assistance from immigration, indicates the existence of disease in a degree seldom attained elsewhere. Nor is there any difficulty in ascertaining what form that disease takes. The efficiency of the Department collecting vital statistics varies so much in different districts that conclusions founded on these returns must be received with caution, but we may note that in 1892, the year upon the results of which the order to constitute our Committee was founded, Jalpaiguri, Rungpur, and Dinajpur ranked among the districts of Bengal third, fourth, and fifth respectively, in regard to mortality from fever. It is, indeed, notorious that malarial fever of a depressing type is endemic in the country, and that all the residents suffer more or less from its sequelæ.

3. The physical condition of the population is illustrated in the report of a Committee* on which one of our numbers sat in the year 1878. In regard to the police force stationed at Dinajpur, it is stated in that report that "the physique and general appearance of the men, though poor, was decidedly better than that of the prisoners in jail, but careful examination gave the following startling results:—

In good or fair Health.	Weak and Anæmic.	With enlarged Spleen.	Total.
16·49	6·19	77·32	100·00

Several men passed as "fair" were only relatively so, and might have been put down as anæmic had they not been so much better than their neighbours; others were recruits who had been but a short time in the station. Almost all those whose spleens were enlarged were weak and bloodless, and had the pearly and pigmented conjunctivæ and the dark spongy gums so characteristic of chronic malarial poisoning and scorbutic taint. It is added that "examination of the general population gave some curious results, the bearings of which will be explained in speaking of the causes of unhealthiness in the next section." They are simply recorded here.

	In good or fair Health.	Weak and Anæmic.	With enlarged Spleen.	Good.	Bad.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
West of Kachia -	25·55	17·52	56·93	25·55	74·45
„ of Gogra -	27·42	3·22	69·36	27·42	72·58
East of „ -	23·07	9·79	67·14	23·07	76·93
West of Purnabhaha -	34·28	10·00	55·72	34·28	65·72
School children -	34·26	9·26	56·48	34·26	65·74

The figures above given also show that, taking all classes together, 74 per cent. of the total population, or three out of every four of all classes, are in broken health; while 63 per cent. have marked spleen disease, and only 26 per cent are moderately healthy. Considering that each enlarged spleen represents very many attacks of fever, it would be difficult to estimate the amount of suffering, of loss of power and wages, and of physical and moral deterioration of the people represented by the figures, but it may be safely called enormous, and it clearly demonstrates, in the opinion of the Committee, the urgent need of at once adopting any measures likely to diminish the evil.

4. In connexion with the conclusion arrived at in 1878, that in Dinajpur three persons in four are in broken health, we may give the following figures, showing the health of prisoners on their admission to jail :—

Name of Jail.	Percentage of Prisoners admitted in 1892		
	In good Health.	In bad Health.	In indifferent Health.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Dinajpur - - - - -	31·5	31·9	36·6
Rungpur - - - - -	48·4	12·0	39·6
Jalpaiguri - - - - -	10·4	6·0	83·6

5. The degree of success hitherto attained in dealing with prisoners who arrive in the sickly state indicated by these figures may be measured by two obvious tests. The first is that of the increase or diminution of weight, the result of which is indicated in the following table :—

Jail.	Percentage of Prisoners who in 1892		
	Gained Weight.	Lost Weight.	Neither Gained nor Lost Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Dinajpur - - - - -	48·1	20·0	31·9
Rungpur - - - - -	54·7	23·6	2·17
Jalpaiguri - - - - -	37·6	22·4	40·0

From these figures it may fairly be inferred that the conditions of jail life agree very well with the majority of the prisoners. We tested the weighments with great care, and are satisfied that they are made with accuracy.

6. The other test applicable is that of mortality. The number of deaths among the inhabitants of these districts generally cannot exceed 50 per thousand, for if it did the census reports would show not a gradual decay in the population but its rapid extinction. In the jails the mortality was as follows :—

Jails.	1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Daily average Strength.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Daily average Strength.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Daily average Strength.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Dinajpur - - -	167·16	71·7	19·80	88·3	152·97	156·8
Rungpur - - -	218·81	86·8	243·67	94·3	229·26	109·0
Jalpaiguri - - -	70·17	114·0	93·39	42·8	110·95	126·1

The years given may have been somewhat unhealthy, but it must be admitted that the average mortality in these jails greatly exceeds 50 per thousand. The excess may be fairly attributed to the injurious effect of jail life on a considerable number of the sickly prisoners admitted, an inference by no means inconsistent with that drawn in the last paragraph that the same conditions are favourable to the majority.

7. In attempting to reduce this mortality in a malarious climate, and dealing with prisoners of broken constitution, the superintendents of jails have to contend with great difficulties. We were impressed by the unremitting attention which had been given to the subject by Dr. Blacker at Dinajpur, and, by Dr. Ashe at Jalpaiguri. In addition to the precautions at present taken to ensure due attention to the special needs of prisoners coming from a population so enfeebled in health, we suggest the adoption of the following means :—

- (1.) That animal food in the form of fish, flesh, or dahi be given to the prisoners four times a week in place of dal.
- (2.) That under-trial prisoners be supplied with a light morning meal, in addition to their present diet, on the scale recently adopted for labouring prisoners.
- (3.) That as a precaution against chills, one-third of an ounce of mustard oil be issued to prisoners during the cold season and a quarter of an ounce in summer, to rub their bodies with before bathing.
- (4.) That work on the oil mill be enforced only so far as is necessary to supply oil for the jails. In regard to other forms of severe labour, the health of the prisoners should be considered with special care before they are placed on work requiring physical strength.
- (5.) That cultivation requiring irrigation or manuring be discontinued within the jail enclosures.
- (6.) That a revised system of disinfection agreed to by the medical members of the Committee be introduced.
- (7.) That grass shoes be supplied to the prisoners as a protection against the damp of the jail enclosure.
- (8.) That convalescent and infirm prisoners should be supplied with four blankets each.
- (9.) That the height of the wall of the jail enclosure should not exceed 12 feet.

The Inspector-General of Jails is giving effect to these recommendations, except the last, the carrying out of which requires some preliminary arrangements.

8. We, moreover, approve of the system recently adopted, at the suggestion of one of our members, for transferring sickly prisoners to more healthy jails. We believe that the change of climate is generally beneficial. And the procedure has the incidental advantage of giving more room for those who remain in the three jails with which we have to deal; in Jalpaiguri and Rungpur it has had the effect of enabling the superintendents to find sleeping accommodation for all prisoners on the upper storey.

APPENDIX II.—DINAJPUR JAIL.

Questions.	Answers.
1. General health of the district in which the jail is situated; the healthiness or otherwise of the neighbourhood.	The general health of the district is notoriously bad. Malarious diseases prevail throughout the year. Of 58,000 deaths recorded in 1891, 48,000 are attributed to malarious fever.
2. The position of the jail site with regard to—	The jail is situated in the south-west corner of the town. The immediate vicinity of the jail is fairly well drained, and with the exception of the numerous tanks that exist, some of which are in an insanitary state and receive the surrounding drainage, there is no lodgment of water even during the rains, except when the river is in high flood and the main drainage is obstructed.
(1) The general drainage of the locality;	There are no swamps.
(2) The neighbourhood of—	The enclosure is surrounded by the jail ground, extending for about 100 yards on all sides from the outer wall.
(a) Swamps.	There are chiefly on the west a number of large mahogany, mango and jack trees. The grounds are cultivated with cereals and vegetables throughout the year.
(b) Cultivation.	The dwellings in the neighbourhood, especially on the north, west, and south of the jail, with the ground attached, present the usual appearance of the Indian village. Rubbish is thrown into surface pits, and the ground is overgrown with low jungle, with forms a cover for all sorts of nuisances. Liquid refuse finds its way into kutchra drains or is thrown round the houses.
(c) Insanitary dwellings.	Within the enclosure by surface pukka drains, without the enclosure by kutchra drains.
3. The surface drainage of the jail site.	The sub-soil water-level ranges from 4 to 6 feet below the level of the ground for most of the year. During the very dry months of April and May it is as low as 12 feet to 30 feet.
4. The sub-soil water-level—how far it is affected by the rainfall.	The outer wall encloses a space measuring 542 feet x 408 feet.
5. The size of the jail enclosure.	The height of the enclosing wall is from 9 to 10 feet. The main sleeping barracks are built at a distance of 40 to 50 feet from the north and south walls.
(1) Height of the enclosing wall; its position with reference to sleeping barracks.	There are no subdividing walls except the small enclosures of the undertrial and female wards. These are 10 feet high, and, as the plinth of the sleeping ward is three feet high, do not materially interfere with the perfilation of air.
(2) Height of subdividing walls, and their effect on the perfilation of air in the enclosure.	There are a few nursery beds in the south-east part of the enclosure away from the sleeping wards, also papaya trees and lime trees. The jail garden surrounds the jail and is under cultivation all the year round. In the dry months it is irrigated from tanks and wells.
6. Position of the jail garden.	The dormitories or sleeping wards consist of two ranges of ground-floor wards without verandahs, and raised on a plinth about three feet from the ground. These wards are partially divided longitudinally by masonry arches and have four rows of beds. The total accommodation according to capacity is for 321 males and 18 females, but some of the wards have been turned into godowns. None of the wards have been overcrowded, as the highest number of prisoners has not exceeded that for which there is accommodation.
7. Buildings, general nature and arrangement of—	
(1) Dormitories—	
(a) Accommodation, carefully stating whether verandahs are included in estimate; if overcrowding ever allowed to exist, to what extent.	
(b) Whether on ground floor, and, if so, if on plinth.	
(c) Ventilation; how effected, whether the dormitories are dry and airy.	
(d) How cleansed, whether walls are lime-washed, and, if so, how frequently; nature of sleeping berths; whether dormitories are ever used as workrooms.	

APPENDIX II.—DINAJPUR JAIL—*continued.*

Questions.	Answers.
(2) Work-rooms, general description of on the same lines ; whether ever used as dormitories.	The sleeping wards are on the ground-floor raised on a plinth, three feet from the ground level. Ventilation is effected by perflation by means of gratings which are provided with batten doors. Roof ventilation is supplied by skylights. Ventilation is good, except that on the north and south, where the enclosure wall is rather too close to the sleeping yard. The wards are swept daily. They are also whitewashed and tarred every four years by the Public Works Department. These dormitories are never used as worksheds. Prisoners sleep on earthen beds, 1 foot 6 inches in height. There is an open workshed on the ground level for A class prisoners, 113 feet 7 inches $\times$ 52 feet 6 inches, built along the western wall and supported in the centre by masonry pillars. It affords good protection, and is well ventilated. It is never used as a dormitory. One of the wards of the south barrack is used as a workroom for B class prisoners. It is of the same construction as the sleeping wards, and is never used as a dormitory. There is another workshed near the hospital, similar to that for A class prisoners, which is used for convalescent and special gang prisoners. It is never used as a dormitory. These worksheds are swept daily and whitewashed once in four years.
(3) General description of cells, hospitals, latrines, &c.	There are four solitary cells, measuring each 8 feet $\times$ 10 feet, and one condemned cell. Each solitary cell has a small enclosure in front and outside this is a yard into which all the cell enclosures open. There is roof ventilation to each cell. The condemned cell has two windows and a door. The hospital is the east ward of the main sleeping barrack. It has a small enclosure at the east end which contains the day latrine. It contains 24 iron beds. The capacity of the hospital is for 40 prisoners. The highest number which occupied the ward during 1893 was 20. The Committee did not find the latrine accommodation very deficient for an average population of 129 ; but at Dr. Greeg's suggestion, the Inspector General decided that it should be somewhat increased.
8. Clothing, amount and description of.	The clothing is supplied by the Dacca and Bhagalpur Jails, and consists of two cotton jangeahs, one kurta, one gumcha, one cap, and one blanket kurta.
Bedding, amount and description of.	Two blankets and one tat bed-cover. During the winter the sick and weakly prisoners are provided with an extra blanket. The sick are given, in addition, cotton bed sheets and a bamboo mat under their bedding on the iron cots.
Arrangement for cleansing and airing the above.	The bedding is removed from the sleeping wards during the day and placed in the sun, and is boiled, washed, and machine-pressed every two or three months.
9. Conservancy, how carried out.	The dry-earth system of conservancy is in force. The whole of the nightsoil is passed through the wall of the jails by a screw ejector. A night urinal and nightsoil gumlah is placed at night in each of the sleeping wards. Any prisoner using them more than once in the night is reported sick and placed under observation. The nightsoil and urine are trenched in the outside garden at a distance from the jail enclosure. The trenches are 2 feet wide, 1 foot deep. The nightsoil is deposited in a 3-inch layer and covered with 9 inches of earth.

APPENDIX II.—DINAJPUR JAIL—continued.

Questions.	Answers.
10. The water-supply, &c., &c.	The trenches are ploughed up after a year, and the land cultivated. The water for drinking and culinary purposes is pumped from a well within the jail enclosure, and passes from the pump direct through a pipe into the boilers. After having reached the boiling point, which is announced by a steam whistle, the water passes by a pipe into the filter, from which it is taken for distribution in covered block tin cans provided with a handle and spout so as to prevent all contamination by hand. The well is surrounded by a high parapet wall. The results of analyses of water are attached. The Committee considered the arrangements for the supply of water to be excellent.
11. Food, amount and quality, &c., &c.	The scale of food laid down for Bengal jails is in force, the quantity is sufficient, and the Committee found, on examination, that the quality of the grain supplied was sufficiently good. In the winter months there is an ample supply of good English vegetables, and in the summer country vegetables with jack, papaya, green plantain, and sâgs afford much variety of diet. Meat has been issued in 1893 either once or twice daily. Potatoes grown in the garden were largely used to improve the food of sick and weakly prisoners. The kitchen is of the ordinary jail pattern. The food is cooked by Hindus, supervised by a convict warder, and is examined by the Civil Hospital Assistant and the Superintendent. Dried mangoes, tamarind, fresh limes, and lime pickles are given as anti-scorbutics.
12. Ablution, frequency of, &c., &c.	A bathing parade is held daily, but daily bathing is not compulsory. No special protection is given to avoid chills. The prisoners put on their dry clothes after the bath.
13. Employment, nature of, &c., &c.	The chief employments are oil-pressing, dhan-husking, soorkey-pounding, flour-grinding, and bamboo and canework. Some gangs have also been employed extramurally on earthwork and making roads in the municipality. The following statement shows the distribution of labour and its effect on the health of the prisoners. Full tasks of the severer forms of labour, such as soil-pressing, are not exacted in this jail.

1893.	Convalescents and Old Infirm doing Light Labour.	Convict Wards.	Convict Overseers.	Cooks.	Sweepers.	Water Carriers.	Gardening.	Dhan-boiling and Husking.	Extramural Gang.	Oil-mill.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Aggregate for the whole year 1893.	9,766	683	1,271	1,028	1,028	1,234	3,729	7,211	2,327	4,336
Daily average number	31.60	2.31	4.10	3.31	3.31	3.98	12.06	23.26	17.44	14.03
Total number admitted into the hospital.	33	4	9	10	7	11	25	32	17	32
Ratio per cent. of admission to hospital to daily average number.	414.84	173.16	219.51	302.11	211.48	276.38	207.29	157.57	94.47	228.82

These figures do not lead to any definite conclusion, but the proportion of admissions to hospital among those employed on the severer forms of labour, water-carrying and oil-mill work, is somewhat high. The medical members of the Committee examined those who were found at the oil-mill,

and considered that some of them were hardly fit for the work. In the opinion of the Committee work on the oil-mill in this jail should hereafter be restricted to the amount sufficient to produce the oil required for the use of the prisoners. It will be observed that the convict overseers, who have no manual labour, are in hospital very frequently.

Questions.	Answers.
14. Punishments, &c.	The table appended indicates that since the year 1880 there has been a great reduction both in the number and severity of punishments, and that there has also been a decrease in sickness and mortality, but it cannot be said that the annual variations correspond.
15. General state of health, &c., &c., &c.	About 75 per cent. of prisoners admitted to jail are in bad and indifferent health, and the remainder in good health. The effect of jail life on the prisoners is favourable. The following table shows the number of prisoners who gained and lost weight, and the ratio per cent. of weights of all prisoners in jail on the 31st December 1893.

	Under 1 Month in Jail.	From 1 to 2 Months.	From 2 to 3 Months.	From 3 to 4 Months.	From 4 to 5 Months.	From 5 to 6 Months.	From 6 Months to 1 Year.	From 1 to 2 Years.	From 2 to 3 Years.	From 3 to 4 Years.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Total - - - - -	12	11	25	16	5	8	24	9	4	1	115
Gained weight - - - -	4	3	10	12	4	6	19	8	4	1	71
Lost - - - - -	3	6	13	3	1	1	5	1	-	-	33
Percentage of gain - - -	33·3	27·2	40·0	75·0	80·0	75·0	79·1	88·8	100·0	100·0	61·73
Ditto of loss - - - -	25·0	54·5	52·0	18·7	20·0	12·5	20·9	11·1	-	-	28·78
Stationary - - - - -	5	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
Percentage of stationary - -	41·6	1·81	8·0	6·2	-	12·5	-	-	-	-	9·5

Period of Sentence Inflicted.	Under 1 Month.	1 to 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6 Months to 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Number of Prisoners - - -	2	7	10	39	28	21	8	115

It will be seen that during the two first months of confinement more prisoners lost weight than gained, but that after this the majority gained weight, the proportion increasing almost with each month of residence until it reaches 100 per cent. These figures are of great significance in dealing with the question as to the quality and sufficiency of the food supply. There cannot be anything wrong with a diet on which almost all who eat it get heavier, provided they take it for a sufficient length of time. The Committee tested the scales and the weighments with great care, both in this and in other jails, and the results were always satisfactory.

16. Chief diseases affecting prisoners, &c.	Malarious fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and dyspepsia are the chief diseases. There is no scôrbutic taint among the prisoners, but a few are admitted with ulcerated gums, chiefly due to anæmia.
17. Convalescent and infirm gangs, &c.	All weakly men discharged from hospital are placed in the convalescent gang and are employed on some light work, such as garden weeding, clearing roads, &c. Another gang is composed of old and infirm men, who are employed on light garden work, tending cattle, &c. Weighments are made every Sunday by the Civil Hospital Assistant.
18. Medical inspections, &c.	All prisoners are medically inspected on admission, and a medical inspection is made every Sunday.
19. Any other particulars bearing on the health of the jail.	Nil.

STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners Discharged in each of the past Five Years, both on Admission and on Discharge.

Years.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number Discharged as Moribund.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1889 - - -	1,421	557	794	70	716	674	31	3	11	6	20	Nil.
1890 - - -	1,262	488	645	129	643	559	60	3	8	3	14	Nil.
1891 - - -	1,067	573	344	150	689	280	98	2	9	5	16	-
1892 - - -	885	279	324	282	395	314	176	2	7	7	16	8
1893 - - -	766	207	279	280	283	314	169	-	2	2	4	Nil.
TOTAL - -	5,401	2,104	2,386	911	2,726	2,141	534	10	37	23	70	8

STATEMENT of Sickness in last Five Years.

Principal Diseases.	Number of Admissions into Hospitals for				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Fevers - - - - -	171	156	216	164	138
Dysentery - - - - -	90	43	90	69	39
Phthisis pulmonalis - - - - -	4	2	6	9	4
Pneumonia - - - - -	9	4	7	9	5
Diarrhoea - - - - -	110	-	49	95	38
Dyspepsia - - - - -	2	36	115	21	54
All other diseases - - - - -	122	74	68	74	36
TOTAL Admissions into Hospital -	508	315	551	441	314
Daily average strength - - - - -	274.93	215.83	198.38	167.25	129.36
Maximum number confined on any one day -	325	301	280	204	179
TOTAL capacity - -	339	339	339	339	339

STATEMENT of Mortality in last Five Years.

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	State of Health on Admission into Jail.			Period passed in Jail.										
						Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Under 1 Month.	1 to 2 Months.	2 to 3 Months.	3 to 4 Months.	4 to 5 Months.	5 to 6 Months.	6 to 12 Months.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	3 to 4 Years.	TOTAL.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
Ague - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Cerebro-spinal fever - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Remittent fever - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
Influenza - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery - - - - -	4	-	4	8	-	2	9	5	-	4	2	3	-	3	3	-	-	1	16
Apoplexy - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phthisis pulmonalis - - - -	3	2	1	2	1	-	2	7	2	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	9
Pneumonia - - - - -	6	3	4	4	2	4	8	7	6	3	-	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	19
Asthma - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea - - - - -	3	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
Congestion of the liver - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cirrhosis - - - - -	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Peritonitis - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Enteritis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pyæmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL Deaths - - -	20	14	16	16	4	10	37	23	11	11	6	10	5	6	16	3	1	2	70
Death-rate per thousand - - -	72.7	64.8	80.6	95.6	30.9														
Number released as moribund - -	-	-	-	8	-														
Death-rate, including moribunds -	72.7	64.8	80.6	143.4	30.9														

Transfer of prisoners in indifferent health to jails in healthy districts was commenced in August 1892. Three of these prisoners died at Bankura during 1892, and these deaths, added to the mortality of the jail for 1892, increases it to 102.41 per mille.

In 1893 seven deaths occurred among prisoners transferred to healthy jails, which makes the total mortality for this year 55.10 per mille. Of the four deaths which occurred in the jail in 1893, two were from pneumonia admitted in indifferent and bad health, a third death was due to tubercle of the lungs in a prisoner who died nine days after admission to jail, who went direct to hospital.

STATEMENT showing capacity of Wards.

Number of Wards.	Dimensions.			Cubical Contents.	Number Accommodated.	REMARKS.
	Length.	Breadth.	Height.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
No. 1 - - - - -	<i>Ft. in.</i> 60 0	<i>Ft. in.</i> 38 0	<i>Ft. in.</i> 15 0	<i>Cubic ft.</i> 34,200	40	750 cubic feet and 50 superficial feet are given to each prisoner.
No. 2 - - - - -	48 0	38 0	15 0	27,360	30	There was no actual overcrowding during 1892 and 1893.
No. 3 - - - - -	99 0	38 0	15 0	56,430	72	
No. 4 - - - - -	99 0	38 0	15 0	56,430	72	
No. 7 - - - - -	50 0	38 0	14 0	26,600	36	
No. 8 - - - - -	50 0	18 0	14 0	12,600	18	
Solitary cells - - -	48 0	8 0	15 0	5,760	4	
Condemned cells - -	15 0	10 0	9 0	1,350	3	
Back godown - - -	33 0	18 0	14 0	12,600	18	
Extra hospital - - -	50 0	18 0	14 0	12,600	18	
Convict warder's house	34 0	18 0	8 0	4,896	5	
Godown - - - - -	50 0	18 0	14 0	12,600	18	
Civil jail - - - - -	18 0	15 0	15 0	4,050	5	
TOTAL - - - - -	604 0	225 0	162 0	267,476	339	Capacity at the rate of 750 cubic feet per man is 350.

RESULT of Analysis of Water from the Well of the Dinajpur Jail.

1.	2. Total Solid Matters.	3. Chlorine.	4. Free Ammonia.	5. Albuminoid Ammonia.	6. Nitrogen, as Nitrates and Nitrites.	7. Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			11. Nitrates and Nitrites.	12. Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	13. Sulphates.
							8. Total Hardness.	9. Temporary.	10. Permanent.			
Dry weather, 14th March 1893.	28.0	1.4	.008	.02	.205	-	13.0	10.0	.3	Present and none.	No blackening.	Present.*
During the rains -	23.6	.8	.0032	.0040	.24	-	8.5	7.0	1.5	Present and trace.	- ditto.	Trace.*

* Colour.—Faintly yellowish, slightly hazy. Smell none.

DIET SCALE.—How varied during 1892–93.—Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Bengal Jail Scale.

Labouring Prisoners.		Non-labouring Prisoners.		Punishment Diet.	
1.		2.		3.	
	<i>Chs.</i>		<i>Chs.</i>		<i>Chs.</i>
Rice for early morning meal	2				
Salt - - - - -	$\frac{1}{16}$				
Rice for both meals - - -	11	Rice for both meals - - -	9	Rice (mori) - - -	8
Dál - - - - -	3	Dál - - - - -	2	Salt - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetable - - - - -	3	Vegetable - - - - -	3		
Salt - - - - -	$\frac{5}{16}$	Salt - - - - -	$\frac{3}{16}$		
Oil - - - - -	$\frac{9}{16}$	Oil - - - - -	$\frac{3}{16}$		
Condiments - - - - -	$\frac{1}{8}$	Condiments - - - - -	$\frac{1}{16}$		
Fuel - - - - -	8	Fuel - - - - -	8		
Tamarind - - - - -	$\frac{5}{16}$	Tamarind - - - - -	$\frac{5}{16}$		

How varied during 1892.

Vegetables were constantly varied, and meat was issued in lieu of dál twice a week throughout the year.

How varied during 1893.

Vegetables were constantly varied, and animal food in shape of dahi, meat and fish were issued in lieu of dál daily at one meal for most of the year, and both meals at the latter part of the year. Tamarind, amchoor, fresh limes, mango pickles and lime pickles were given as antiscorbutics in 1892 and 1893.

STATEMENT showing the employment of Labouring Prisoners during the past Five Years.

1.	2. Average Number of Sick.	3. Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	4. On Unremunerative Labour.	5. Prison Officers.	6. Prison Servants.	7. Gardening.	8. Employed in preparing Articles for Jail Consumption.	9. Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		12. On Manufactures.	13. Number Hired out to Municipality.	14. Average Number Sentenced to Labour.
									10. Under Superintendent.	11. Under Public Works Department.			
1889 -	12.32	34.16	5.52	12.92	24.02	28.67	28.93	32.99	0.42	0.42	38.00	-	218.37
1890 -	9.14	29.47	6.10	9.95	21.72	24.28	21.96	6.19	17.33	-	14.69	-	160.83
1891 -	16.61	30.43	5.92	9.48	18.29	26.08	28.33	-	17.79	-	13.51	-	166.44
1892 -	13.39	27.01	4.71	9.27	14.76	31.48	17.56	-	13.05	-	13.74	5.99	150.98
1893 -	5.75	19.60	5.02	6.33	10.65	8.05	27.84	-	12.07	-	12.14	6.42	113.87

STATEMENT of Punishments of Convicts.

Punishments 1.	1880. 2.	1881. 3.	1882. 4.	1883. 5.	1884. 6.	1885. 7.	1886. 8.	1887. 9.	1888. 10.	1889. 11.	1890. 12.	1891. 13.	1892. 14.	1893. 15.
A.—By Criminal Courts -	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Solitary confinement with penal diet.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	3
Solitary confinement.	16	2	4	1	6	4	9	4	11	11	7	8	6	12
B.—Jail officers														
Reduced diet -	63	9	3	7	26	2	2	2	3	5	13	1	3	8
Corporal punishments.	36	5	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
All other punishments.	206	178	157	131	560	287	259	136	272	352	100	152	74	109
C.—Total punishments -	324	195	166	141	598	295	270	144	286	368	125	166	87	135*
D.—Average number of convicts.	225.54	145.64	127.52	139.29	175.57	164.37	148.98	111.21	188.02	225.16	167.16	169.80	152.97	115.97
Ratio of column C.	143.65	133.89	130.17	101.22	340.60	179.47	181.23	129.48	152.11	163.43	74.7	797.76	56.87	-
Ratio of daily sick per cent. of jail population.	16.67	16.25	8.58	8.98	8.64	9.78	8.12	4.05	4.49	5.46	5.41	9.18	8.62	-
Death-rate per 1,000 of jail population.	18.17	185.3	11.76	107.6	79.7	170.8	127.5	89.9	63.8	75.5	71.7	88.3	156.87	34.4
Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-

* Including warnings.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners discharged, Number who had gained in Weight, Number who had lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained stationary at the time of their Discharges, years 1889-93 (Five Years).

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	Percentage gained Weight.	Percentage lost Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1889 - - -	1,421	546	654	221	46.0	15.6
1890 - - -	1,262	531	554	177	43.9	14.0
1891 - - -	1,067	404	493	170	46.2	15.9
1892 - - -	885	283	426	176	48.1	20.0
1893 - - -	766	265	358	143	46.7	18.7

STATEMENT showing Daily Average of Strength and of Sick, Total Deaths, and Death-rate per 1,000 for the past 14 Years at the Dinajpur Jail.

	1880. 2.	1881. 3.	1882. 4.	1883. 5.	1884. 6.	1885. 7.	1886. 8.	1887. 9.	1888. 10.	1889. 11.	1890. 12.	1891. 13.	1892. 14.	1893. 15.
Daily average strength -	251.11	175.18	151.20	183.92	219.47	198.49	176.27	142.05	228.89	274.93	215.83	198.35	8167.2	129.36
Ditto - sick - -	38.53	24.79	11.57	14.32	16.73	17.49	13.64	5.51	9.09	13.54	10.46	16.32	13.57	6.20
Ratio per cent. of strength -	15.34	14.15	7.65	7.78	7.62	8.81	7.73	3.87	3.97	4.92	4.84	8.22	8.11	4.79
Total deaths - - -	44	31	15	17	15	30	21	12	14	20	14	16	16	4
Death-rate per 1,000, excluding moribunds released.	175.2	176.9	99.2	92.4	68.3	151.1	119.1	84.4	61.1	72.7	64.8	80.6	95.6	30.9
Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Death-rate, including moribunds released.	175.2	176.9	99.2	92.1	68.3	151.1	119.1	84.4	61.1	72.7	64.8	80.6	143.4	30.9

APPENDIX II.—RANGPUR JAIL.

THE Rangpur district is one of the most malarious in Bengal. The following remark is taken from the Jail Administration Report for 1882 :—

“ In this list of 24 jails, the 13 jails mentioned in the margin are situated in notoriously malarious districts. The constitutions of many of the prisoners admitted to them are undermined to a degree it is not possible to realise. Even the men returned as being in good health on admission are really only considered so in comparison with a very low standard of health in the general population, who have for years suffered from the effects of fever. In these districts the officials, including the warder guard, suffer as much from fever and its *sequela* as the prisoners do.”

Unhealthy Jails.	
Mymensingh.	Murshidabad.
Champaran.	Jalpaiguri.
Burdwan.	Rajshahi.
Bogra.	Rangpur.
Dinajpur.	Barasat.
Purnea.	Nadia.
	Birbhum.

“ Rangpur, a jail in which the conservancy has been thoroughly well attended to, had not so much sickness but more fatality in proportion principally from dysentery. In both these jails the feebleness of tone attracted the attention of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, but there is no reason to believe that this condition is owing to any fault in the jail, for it is the condition of the outside populace, and in Rangpur especially enlarged spleen is very prevalent.”—Jail Administration Report, 1871.

EXTRACT from Departmental Circular, No. 221 of 1885.

Convicts received from such districts as Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur, Malda, Burdwan, Hooghly, Jessore, and Mymensingh, and in fact most districts of Bengal Proper, are, as a rule, in feeble health, and if special care is not taken they soon succumb to dysentery, diarrhoea, and fever. The weight test in regard to prisoners in these districts has not been so useful in detecting early cases of loss of health as is the case with robust prisoners from healthier districts. It is for this reason that I would beg of you to pay particular attention to their housing, clothing, feeding, and labour.

EXTRACT from the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Mortality of the Rangpur Jail in 1892.

2. The Committee appointed under the orders of the Governor General in Council to inquire into certain matters connected with Jail Administration in India met in 1889, and was composed of Dr. Walker, Officiating Surgeon General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and Surgeon Major A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., late Inspector General of Jails, Bengal. They reported on the sanitary condition of this jail and the health of the prisoners; and we consider that the conclusions arrived at by them apply equally at the present time. They pointed out that the history of this jail was an almost continuous record of bad health, and noticed several radical defects in the construction and arrangement of the jail buildings which have not been remedied, and without which no permanent benefit can be hoped for. As embodying our views, we think it advisable to give the gist of their remarks :—

“ Is on the edge of slightly raised ground formerly surrounded by three *jhils* which have been partly drained.
Site of the jail.

Since that date a canal has been opened connected with the Ganga river which passes close to a corner of the jail grounds, and it was hoped that it would have drained throughout the year the low-lying ground in the vicinity which it does more or less effectually during the dry season; but at the time of our visit these lands, owing to the recent heavy rains, were extensively flooded, and on account of the numerous bunds in the neighbouring *khets*, the water will probably lie in these grounds until January or February. If the outfall of the canal could be improved, and these low-lying lands drained, we think it would add much to the healthiness of the jail.”

3. The inside of the jail enclosure is intersected by solid masonry drains lined with Portland cement which are connected with larger masonry drains of the same sort round the outside of the jail wall. These drains receive the washings of the jail including guard room, female enclosure of undertrial ward, convicts' bathing platform and the surface water of the jail site.

The jailor states that the washing from the ablution platform, night-soil gumlahs, &c., are caught in an iron tub and passed through the ejector and buried in the trenching ground, and the Superintendent has noticed this being done, but the drain from the ablution platform is connected with the main outside drain, and ablution water might and probably does at times pass into the main drain. The connection has been ordered to be discontinued, and the ablution platform removed to the corner where the ejector is fixed. With the exception above noticed, all the water of the jail site, including cook-room, washing, washing of clothes, water in which unhusked rice has been soaked passes into the main masonry drain outside the jail wall, and thence in a masonry drain through the low grounds outside. As much as is necessary for the watering of the garden vegetables is diverted daily to a masonry reservoir situated 112 feet from the corner of the jail wall, which is stated to be emptied every other day, and washed twice a week.

All the drains of the jail are clean and regularly flushed, and these operations were seen to be carried out in a very efficient manner.

4. The present level of the sub-soil water is 12 feet. During the rains, it rises as high as four feet from the surface, which is thereby rendered very damp.

5. The area of the jail is 9,026 yards, which, when all the wards both upstairs and on the ground floor are occupied, give a living space of 26 yards per prisoner. This subject has been represented in former Committee reports in 1889 and 1892.

The male convict population has, since the sitting of the last Committee, been limited to those
356. which

which can sleep in the upper-storied wards ; so that the bulk of prisoners has since that time been raised out of the well of supersaturated and stagnant air, and the living space has been increased to nearly 48 yards each.

1. Height of outside wall is 14 feet on three sides, 11 feet 7 inches opposite the filter, and 12 feet opposite the civil jail. It must be noted that no prisoner except female prisoners and civil prisoners sleep on the ground floor.

2. Distance of outer wall from sleeping barrack—the nearest point to the three-storey barrack in the wall facing its end—is 61 feet 31 inches.

(a) Subdividing walls height 9 feet 4 inches. These should be lowered to 8 feet. The height of wall should for purposes of security not be lowered in the female and undertrial enclosure.

3. The cultivation of the jail enclosure is limited to flowers (sheerbujia), and 33 lime trees, and a few crotons. The lime trees and the crotons may be removed. There is no manuring or irrigation other than the hand-watering of the few shrubs and flowers within the jail.

6. The jail garden extends on the north and west of the jail. It is large, and well cultivated.

7. The male convicts and undertrial prisoners sleep in the upper-storied buildings, the lower-storied wards being kept empty except for females and civil prisoners when more than one are present. This has resulted at times in a greater number being locked up at night in the upper-storied wards than sanctioned by the measured capacity. The capacity of the jail is given in the table attached.

In 1892 the undertrial ward, which has a capacity for 23 prisoners, on seven days accommodated more than this number, which on one occasion reached 26. An excess number of prisoners slept from time to time in the upper story convict wards. On one night one ward had 12, and on another six, and on many nights three, or less.

In 1893 one convict ward, for two days contained one and two prisoners in excess of capacity, and the undertrial ward was overcrowded for eight days by from one to 12 prisoners. The details are given in the table attached.

(b) In upper story wards except for females and civil prisoners if more than one.

The ground floor dormitories are on a plinth of 18 inches.

(c) Ventilation in the upper story wards is effected by perflation, which is so great at certain times of the year that the windows which extend to the floor have to be partly closed by bamboo mats earth plastered and the doors screened with gunny curtains.

The dormitories in the upper story are dry and airy. The number of grated windows is large, and the wards are narrow, only permitting two rows of beds. Those on the lower story—*vide* report of Committee of 1889, Rangpur, paragraph 6.

The ventilation of the female ward is obstructed by partition walls, and the Inspector General has ordered females to be kept at night in an upper-storied ward, returning during the day to their enclosure for work, feeding, bathing, &c.

(d) The sleeping barracks are whitewashed once a year. The sleeping berths are iron cots in the upper story, and earthen beds 18 inches high, of sunburnt bricks, in the lower story. They are placed so that prisoners lie alternately head and feet to the wall.

Dormitories are never used as work-rooms.

(2) The convict workshed is a thatched roofed shed surrounded by a low wall 18 inches high. The sides are open. The floor is of earth, and raised 13 inches. The workshed is near the outer wall of the upper story wards, and its roof interferes to some extent with the middle floor ventilation. This workshed is never used for sleeping purposes.

(3) There is a separate square room of masonry with masonry roof raised on a plint 1 foot 11 inches, which is used as a condemned cell; dimensions 10' x 10' x 10' 3"; cubical contents 1,025 feet. The hospital is on the third story. The latrine is a thatched roof mud walled shed in the west corner of the jail enclosure close to the ejector. There are seats for 22 prisoners.

8. Clothing and bedding for ordinary prisoners—tat bedding, one ; blankets, two ; blanket curtah, one ; cotton coat, one ; cotton jungeahs, two ; gumcha, one ; cap one.

Convalescent and infirm gang—One blanket, one blanket cap, and one blanket jungeah, in addition to the scale of clothing for ordinary prisoners. Special gang the same. The convalescent and special gangs are allowed wooden sandals. The hospital patients have extra blankets. Iron cots are provided with bamboo matting placed under the bedding. Each prisoner has a mat to stand on.

Bedding, blankets, and blanket curtahs are washed once in three months. The bedding is put in the sun every Sunday.

9. The night-soil and urine mixed with dry earth are passed out through the outer wall by means of a screw ejector, and buried in trenches in the jail garden. The jailor reports that urine and night-soil are buried together in the same trench. The separate burial of night-soil and of urine and of ablution water mixed has been ordered. Each ward is provided with a vessel half filled with water. Night-soil pan with dry earth are provided in each sleeping ward. Patients using them are reported for medical observation. The position of the trenching ground is 50 yards north-west from the enclosure wall. The ground is cultivated after three months at least have passed. The ejector was out of order and not in use.

10. Water-supply.

10. *Water-supply*.—The water is from a well in the inner enclosure. The depth of the well is 23 feet. The water at present is 8 feet 3 inches deep. In the rains it is 15 feet deep. The well was cleaned in April last, and black mud and sand removed. The analysis of the water, &c., is appended. Owing to the kindness of Mr. Hughes, Superintending Engineer, the cleanliness of the well, which was reported to have been emptied in April last, was practically tested in the presence of Mr. Hughes and the Inspector General of Jails.

The jute packing of an old pump was brought up and a quantity of black mud. Though the analysis is not unfavourable, the Committee consider that the water came from a tainted source. Some experiments were made by the Public Works Department in the sinking of tube wells in various parts of the jail neighbourhood, with the object of determining a site for a permanent well in which the best water may be obtained. The well is situated as nearly as possible in the centre of the jail, between the outer wall and the ground floor dormitories. The water drawn from the well by a pump passes through a canvas hose to the Alipore pattern boiler, when it is thoroughly boiled. The boiling is announced by a steam whistle. The water is kept on the boil at least ten minutes before the fire is withdrawn. From the boiler it passes through a pipe into the standard pattern filter, from whence it passes into the reservoir, from which it is drawn for distribution. Filtered water is given to all outgangs.

11. *Food*.—The scales of diet are those in force in Bengal jails, with the exception of salt, oil, and vegetable and curry stuff, of which larger quantities are issued daily than allowed by the sanctioned scale. This is on account of the well-known unhealthiness of the jail. The rice used is that of the winter crop of 1892 stocked in the beginning of 1893, and it need hardly be said that rice of this age is quite unobtainable by the poorer classes outside the jail, and would fetch a high price in the market. The jail, owing to having provided for a much larger jail population, is particularly fortunate in having a large stock of this old rice. Monotony of diet is avoided by varying the sorts of vegetables issued by the use of different *dāls* and by the issue of fish and meat.

A statement of animal food issued is given :—

MONTHS.	1892.			1883.			Remarks.
	Goat.	Fish.	Dahi.	Goat.	Fish.	Dahi.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
January - - -	-	3 times -	-	7 times -	—	—	
February - - -	-	-	-	3 „ -	3 times.	—	
March - - -	-	-	-	Once -	4 „	—	
April - - -	-	-	-	-	4 „	—	
May - - -	Twice -	-	-	Twice -	Twice -	Once.	
June - - -	-	-	-	3 times -	Once -	6 times.	
July - - -	-	-	-	Twice -	-	9 „	
August - - -	-	-	3 times -	3 times -	—	—	
September - - -	-	-	6 „ -	4 „ -	—	—	
October - - -	-	-	10 „ -	4 „ -	—	—	
November - - -	-	Twice -	7 „ -	Twice -	—	—	
December - - -	7 times -	-	-	Once -	Twice.	—	

The vegetables used are brinjals, cauliflowers, radishes, *mankachus*, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, cabbages, nohlkhols, papya, ladies' finger. The quantity given is nearly double that prescribed in the Jail Code. The Inspector General saw the food at the cook-house, and watched the prisoners eat two meals. The food was eaten with apparent relish, and no portion was left or rejected, nor were any complaints made.

Antiscorbutics, fresh vegetables, both English and country, from the garden, old tamarind, amchur, lime preserves, and fresh limes, and julpai are issued daily in sufficient quantity with each meal. The chutni is made palatable by the addition of mustard-seed, turmeric, chillies, ginger, and salt. The quantity is in excess of that prescribed by the rules.

12. *Ablution*.—Bathing for healthy prisoners is daily compulsory in the hot weather. In the cold weather it is optional, but the majority bathe daily. One-eighth chittak of mustard oil is allowed to each prisoner daily for inunction before the bath. To avoid chills, prisoners put on their dry clothes immediately after their bath.

13. The principal forms of labour are dhan-husking, wheat-grinding, bamboo and cane work, twine making. Gardening employs 12 to 14 prisoners.

The tasks exacted in oil-pressing and surki-pounding from prisoners in this jail have, since August 1891, been specially modified to suit the weakly physique of the prisoners admitted and the extreme unhealthiness of the jail.

The following is the scale of reduced tasks specially sanctioned for this jail in 1891 :—

	Full Task.	Half Task.	Quarter Task.
Oil-pressing - - -	8 seers - -	4 seers - -	2 seers.
Wheat-grinding - - -	16 „ - -	8 „ - -	4 „
Surki-pounding - - -	3 cubic feet - -	1½ cubic feet - -	¾ cubic foot.

Prisoners on oil-pressing work only half the day on this form of labour, and the other half the day are given light labour. Each prisoner, therefore, on full task presses four seers of seed. The full task for surki-pounding in this jail is three cubic feet instead of five cubic feet. Many prisoners are passed as fit only for medium labour, and do half their reduced task.

The convalescent and infirm gang rest in the middle of the day at all times of the year, and ordinary prisoners for two hours after their mid-day meal during the hot weather.

14. *Punishments.*—There is no connection between punishment and increase of sickness. Reduced diet is not used as a punishment. In 1893 two females received penal diet for two ays.

15. In 1892 there were 22 deaths in this jail, including two undertrials. Of these, six were admitted in good health, seven in indifferent health, and nine in bad health. Five prisoners were discharged as moribunds. Among 74 prisoners transferred for their health to other jails there were nine deaths in 1892.

In 1893 there were four deaths and one released as moribund. Of these four, on admission into jail, three were in indifferent health and one in bad health. The prisoner released as moribund was an aged man, admitted in indifferent health, and placed at once in the special gang.

The following statement shows the state of health on admission into jails ; 69·26 per cent. of the prisoners admitted in 1893 were in bad or indifferent health :—

1.	1892.				1893.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Convict - - - - -	339	288	80	707	219	359	56	634
Undertrial - - - - -	173	126	49	348	89	248	38	375
Civil - - - - -	17	18	2	37	16	24	5	45
TOTAL - - - - -	529	432	131	1,092	324	631	99	1,054
Ratio per cent. to Total Admission - - - - -	48·44	39·56	12·00	100·00	30·74	59·87	9·39	100·00
		51·56				69·26		

The ratio per cent. of prisoners admitted in bad and indifferent health has increased from 51·56 per cent. in 1892 to 69·26 in 1893.

In 1893, 91 prisoners were transferred to Hazaribagh, Gaya, Darbhanga, and Bankura Jails for the benefit of their health ; of these, six have died.

16. A comparison of the sickness of this jail for the past five years shows that the daily average strength of population in 1889 was 259, and remained about the same for four years. In 1893 it was reduced to 133, and many of the prisoners in a bad state of health were transferred to healthy jails. Notwithstanding the elimination of these unhealthy prisoners, there is no corresponding decrease in the number of admissions into hospital, which were 551 in 1892, and in 1893 were 347. Ratio of admissions to daily average population :—

1892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221·17
1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260·96

The number of admissions from dysentery in these two years has fallen from 83 to 54 ; that for ague, from 251 to 220.

A remarkable diminution is shown in respiratory diseases, with which the prevalence of influenza and its *sequelæ* in 1892 have probably a good deal to do.

	1892.	1893.
Bronchitis - - - - -	15	3
Asthma - - - - -	2	—
Pneumonia - - - - -	19	3
Pleurisy - - - - -	4	1

Diarrhoea has diminished from 52 in 1891 to 30 in 1892, and 15 in 1893. The scorbutic taint is present in many patients admitted in bad and indifferent health, but it is not more marked than among the general outside population.

17. *Convalescent and Infirm.*—The medical officer admits all patients from hospital into the convalescent gang, and keeps them there a few days ; also all those who are primarily admitted in bad health. Weighments are made every Sunday and tested by the superintendents on parade.

18. Medical inspections are made daily by the Superintendent when at headquarters, and daily by the Civil Hospital Assistant.

19. The following table shows the condition of health on admission and discharge and the health on admission into jail of those who died. Out of 85 deaths, 40 were admitted in bad, and 35 in indifferent health :—

Years.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number discharged as Moribund.	
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1889	954	173	676	105	325	562	87	—	7	7	14	—	Including one under-trial.
1890	993	353	534	106	551	362	80	3	7	10	20	—	Ditto. ditto.
1891	1,053	552	374	127	651	300	102	1	10	13	24	—	Ditto. ditto.
1892	1,109	489	485	135	598	419	92	6	7	9	22	5	Including two under-trials.
1893	1,132	386	649	97	439	618	75	—	3	1	4	1	
TOTAL	5,241	1,953	2,718	570	2,564	2,261	416	10	35	40	85	6	

20. The following two tables show the principal causes of sickness, and the disease causing death, for all classes of prisoners :—

Principal Diseases.	Number of Admissions into Hospitals for				
1.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dysentery	75	74	97	83	54
Ague	106	104	184	251	220
Remittent Fever	6	4	15	9	7
Tubercle of Lungs, Phthisis	5	—	—	6	1
Anæmia	4	4	6	4	3
Conjunctivitis	15	—	—	8	2
Bronchitis	10	11	14	15	3
Asthma	2	2	2	2	—
Pneumonia	5	3	6	19	3
Pleurisy	—	—	—	4	1
Dyspepsia	—	—	—	3	2
Ulcer of the gums	—	—	9	10	5
Diarrhoea	76	48	52	30	15
Enlarged spleen	2	10	8	4	—
Other diseases	39	14	45	103	31
Total admission into Hospital	345	274	438	551	347
Daily average strength	258·94	238·83	263·87	249·12	132·97
Maximum number confined on any one day	324	294	331	285	224
TOTAL capacity	351	351	351	351	351

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dysentery and diarrhoea	6	8	3	7	2
Respiratory diseases	5	4	4	8	1
Malarious fever	1	4	2	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	3	—	—
Cholera	—	—	7	—	—
Liver diseases	—	1	1	2	1
Other diseases	2	3	4	5	—
Total deaths	14	20	24	22	4
Death-rate per thousand, excluding moribunds released.	54·0	83·7	90·9	88·3	30·0
Number released as moribund	—	—	—	5	1
Death-rate, including moribunds released	54·0	83·7	90·9	108·3	37·6

The preponderating numbers of deaths from dysentery as compared with those from malarial fever, the disease of the district, is remarkable. The high death-rate in 1891 was due to seven deaths from cholera, and three deaths from cerebro-spinal fever.

EXTRACT from Paragraph 104 of the Jail Administration Report for 1891.

"Out of the 23 convicted prisoners who died at Rangpur, 12 were admitted in bad health, 10 in indifferent health, and only one in good health. . . . From my experience of a large number of jails in all the provinces in India, I can safely say there is no other province which receives so many moribund prisoners."

In 1892 to dysentery, seven deaths, and pneumonia three deaths; the latter, the result of influenza, to which also the great increase in admissions to hospital for respiratory diseases is probably due.

During 1892 and 1893, the jail has been depleted both by the transfer of long-term healthy prisoners to central jails, and by the transfer of unhealthy prisoners to jails of known salubrity. The jails first chosen were Bankura and Birbhum, but out of 75 prisoners transferred to Birbhum in 1892, nine died; and further transfers to this jail were not made after the 18th October 1892, but prisoners were sent to Gya, Hazaribagh, and Darbhanga, and results appear to have justified the selection of these jails.

Counting only the daily average strength of unhealthy prisoners transferred to healthy jails the death-rate of 1892 is very high, being 116 per mille.

In 1893 there were only five deaths in this jail, including an old man released as moribund, and the death-rate per mille was 37.5; three of these deaths (including the moribund) were caused by dysentery. Among the transfers, and counting only the daily average strength and deaths among unhealthy prisoners transferred to healthy jails, and omitting healthy prisoners transferred to central jails, there were nine deaths, giving altogether, including the deaths in the Rangpur jail, a ratio per mille of 59.9.

21. The next table shows the capacity of the wards. There was some overcrowding on some days in 1893 in the under-trial wards, and on two days in one of the convict wards.

Number of Wards.	Dimension.			Cubical Contents.	Number accommodated.	REMARKS. Stating cubical space and superficial Area given to each Prisoner, and giving Dates and Amount overcrowding if any.
	L.	B.	H.			
1	2	3	4	5.	6.	7.
			Under Levels.	C. ft.		
1	90' 10"	18' 5"	14' 0"	23,420	46	36 s. ft. and 540 c. ft. No overcrowding.
2	90' 0"	18' 0"	14' 0"	22,680	44	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
3	78' 4"	18' 6"	14' 0"	20,283	40	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
4	90' 0"	18' 0"	14' 0"	22,680	44	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
5	44' 8"	8' 9"	9' 0"	7,085	15	36 s. ft. and 540 c. ft. { 27th January 1893 by one prisoner. 3rd May 1893 by two prisoners.
6	44' 2"	7' 10"	9' 0"	6,227	14	50 s. ft. and 750 c. ft. No overcrowding.
7	44' 3"	9' 0"	9' 0"	14,337	31	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
8 female	44' 3"	9' 0"	9' 0"	6,844	15	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
hajat	44' 2"	9' 0"	9' 0"	10,732	23	50 s. ft. and 750 c. ft. { 15th, 20th, and 21st February 1893 by one prisoner. 13th March 1893 by one prisoner. 27th March 1893 by six prisoners. 3rd April 1893 by ten prisoners. 2nd June 1893 by one prisoner. 8th June 1893 by three prisoners.
1 civil	23' 0"	17' 0"	13' 9"	537	7	- ditto - ditto No overcrowding.
10	44' 4"	9' 0"	9' 0"	17,955	309	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
12	44' 4"	9' 0"	9' 0"	14,364	31	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
Cell	10' 0"	10' 0"	10' 3"	1,025	2	- ditto - ditto - ditto.

22. The following is the analysis of the jail drinking water :

Analysis of jail drinking water—

Date of analysis—22nd June 1893 and 11th September 1893.

Physical appearances—

Yellowish—Hazy, no smell - - - - (Unfiltered water.)

Faintly yellowish—Clear, no smell - - - (Filtered water.)

RESULT of Analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

1.	2. Total Solid Matter.	3. Chlorine.	4. Free Ammonia.	5. Albuminoid Ammonia.	6. Nitrogen, as Nitrates and Nitrites.	7. Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness Clark's Scale			11. Nitrates and Nitrites.	12. Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	13. Sulphates.
							8. Total Hardness.	9. Temporary.	10. Permanent.			
Unfiltered water -	20.0	1.2	.032	.048	.060	-	9.0	6.0	3.0	Both present.	No blackening.	Present.
Filtered water -	20.0	1.4	.004	.008	.14	-	7.0	3.5	3.5	Present and none.	- ditto -	- ditto.

23. The following is the scale of diet issued to labouring and non-labouring prisoners ; the salt, oil, and vegetables given are in excess of sanctioned scale :—

DIET SCALE.—How varied during 1892-93.

Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners. 1.	Non-labouring Prisoners. 2.	Punishment Diet. 3.
	1892.	
Rice - - - Chs. 11	Rice - - - Chs. 9	Punishment diet was not adopted on account of the poor health of the prisoners.
Dall - - - 3	Dall - - - 2	
Vegetables - - 3	Vegetables - - 3	
Salt - - - $\frac{3}{8}$	Salt - - - $\frac{1}{4}$	
Oil - - - $\frac{3}{8}$	Oil - - - $\frac{1}{8}$	
Massalla - - - $\frac{1}{8}$	Massalla - - - $\frac{1}{8}$	
Tamarind - - - $\frac{1}{4}$	Tamarind - - - $\frac{1}{8}$	
Morning Meal.		
Rice - - - Chs. 2		One pound of pounded rice daily boiled as porridge and seasoned with salt.
Salt - - - $\frac{1}{6}$ *		
Goor - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ *		
	1893.	
Rice - - - Chs. 11	Rice - - - Chs. 9	
Dall - - - 3	Dall - - - 2	
Vegetables - - 3	Vegetables - - 3	
Salt - - - $\frac{3}{8}$	Salt - - -	
Oil - - - $\frac{3}{8}$	Oil - - - $\frac{1}{8}$	
Massalla - - - $\frac{1}{8}$	Massalla - - - $\frac{1}{8}$	
Tamarind - - - $\frac{1}{4}$	Tamarind - - - $\frac{1}{8}$	
Morning Meal.		
Rice - - - Chs. 2		
Salt - - - $\frac{1}{6}$ *		
Goor - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ *		

* On alternate days.

Two chitaks of meat, fish or dahi in lieu of as much dall were issued to the labouring convicts and under-trial prisoners.

Two chitaks of rice were issued to each under-trial prisoner for the morning meal, deducting the same from the regular scale of diet.

24. The following Table shows the employment of labouring prisoners. The number employed on manufactures has fallen from 90·23 in 1891 to 16·54 in 1893 :—

Years.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On Un-remunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employment on preparing Articles for Jail Consumption.	Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number Hired out to Municipality.	Average Number Sentenced to Labour.
									Under Superintendent.	Under P.W. Dept.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1889	- 7·01	31·70	-	16·15	31·31	19·36	20·43	20·38	-	1·75	83·32	-	231·41
1890	- 4·97	36·73	-	16·73	24·52	13·55	21·44	13·42	-	-	56·23	28·44	216·03
1891	- 8·35	35·37	0·21	13·29	24·80	17·18	21·53	7·13	-	0·24	90·23	20·00	238·33
1892	- 11·83	26·40	4·11	11·24	26·00	35·08	29·55	26·39	-	-	42·02	13·65	226·27
1893	- 8·36	8·81	7·19	8·33	14·45	11·80	19·30	14·49	-	0·08	16·54	3·26	112·06

25. The following Table shows the punishments given to prisoners :—

—	Punishments.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
A. Criminal Courts -	Solitary confinement with penal diet.	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Solitary confinement -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reduced diet -	71	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Corporal punishment -	38	4	4	4	3	3	8	1	-	5	6	5	5	-
	All other punishments	235	314	195	198	171	401	601	327	261	306	252	379	281	374*
	C. TOTAL punishments	348	319	200	202	176	404	609	328	261	311	258	384	288	380
D. Average number of convicts.	Ratio of Column C.	128·82	133·02	105·06	94·74	87·51	165·88	258·46	171·6	113·28	131·77	117·91	15·9	125·62	329·23
	Ratio of daily sick per cent. of jail population.	10·04	7·91	6·46	8·50	8·05	8·42	3·60	4·71	4·35	2·74	2·13	3·39	4·95	2·26
	Death-rate per 1,000 of jail population excluding moribunds released.	111·0	83·3	73·5	196·9	283·4	119·0	63·6	104·3	173·6	55·0	86·8	94·3	87·2	34·6
	Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
	Death-rate per mille, including moribunds released.	111·0	83·3	73·5	196·9	283·4†	119·0	63·6	104·3	173·6	55·0	86·8	94·8	109·0	43·3

* Including warnings.

† For convicts only.

It will be noticed that there have been only two cases of punishment by reduced or penal diet since 1882, and these were two intractable women. Corporal punishments are infrequent.

No connection can be traced between the punishments given and the bad health of the prisoners.

26. The following Table shows the daily average of strength and of sick, total deaths, and death-rate per thousand for the past 14 years for all classes of prisoners :—

—	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Daily average strength -	292·23	265·26	219·32	240·49	230·38	274·98	258·52	219·81	247·05	258·94	238·83	263·87	249·12	132·97
Ditto - sick -	27·75	20·32	13·69	18·97	17·05	22·18	9·25	9·81	10·62	7·19	5·13	8·85	12·20	8·90
Ratio per cent. of strength -	9·49	7·66	6·24	7·88	7·40	8·06	3·57	4·46	4·29	2·77	2·10	3·73	4·89	4·86
Total deaths -	30	20	16	44	59	32	16	22	43	14	20	24	22	-
Death-rate per thousand, excluding moribunds released.	102·6	75·	72·93	181·2	256·0	117·4	61·8	100·0	174·0	54·0	83·4	90·9	88·3	30·0
Moribunds discharged -	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	5	1
Death-rate, including moribunds released.	102·6	75·3	72·9	181·2	256·0	117·4	61·8	100·0	174·0	54·0	83·4	90·9	108·3	37·6

The following Table shows for five years the number of prisoners discharged who gained and lost weight: 51·3 per cent. gained weight, and 25·2 per cent. lost weight, and 23·5 per cent. remained stationary:—

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number Remained Stationary.	Number Gained Weight.	Number Lost Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1889 - - - - -	954	177	519	258
1890 - - - - -	993	230	548	215
1891 - - - - -	1,053	227	525	301
1892 - - - - -	1,109	241	607	261
1893 - - - - -	1,132	355	492	285
Total - - -	5,241	1,230	2,691	1,320
Ratio per cent. - - -	100·0	23·5	51·3	25·2

The present population of the jail can hardly be compared with the general population of the district for the reason that all the healthy long-term prisoners have been transferred to the central jail, and a number of prisoners in bad health have been sent to jails in healthy districts.

EXTRACT from Report of Committee of 1892 on the Rangpur Jail.

“All those of over six months’ sentence who are in ordinary health and capable of doing a day’s work are transferred to the central jail, and the weakly and broken down in health are left behind. This largely increases, and must be taken into account in calculating, the ratio of mortality in the jail.

“Excluding the hospital patients, of 103 male convicts, 25 had enlarged spleens; of 11 under-trial prisoners, six have enlarged spleens. There is a considerable amount of scurvy, but not greater than in the outside population. The system of keeping prisoners at night in the upper-storey wards has had a good effect on their health.”

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE.

Questions.	Answers.
1. General health of the district in which the jail is situated; the healthiness or otherwise of the neighbourhood.	The general health of the district is decidedly bad. Part of the district consists of the Terai and the Duars, noted for the frequency and malignant type of malarial fever and its sequelæ. A very large proportion of the population suffer from enlarged spleen. Dysentery is exceedingly rife, and anæmia and dropsy common. Rheumatic affections and diseases of the respiratory organs are also frequent. The health of the town and immediate neighbourhood of the jail is better than that of the district generally.
2. The general drainage of the locality.	2. The jail premises are well drained, and no water lodges in the yard. The main drains of the jail empty into the khal known as the Dhurdharia in the north and east sides, and in the south and west sides into low lying ground, which eventually (<i>i.e.</i> , about a quarter of a mile off) drains into the Dhurdharia just before the junction of that stream with the river Kosla, which itself joins the river Tista about half a mile further down. The jail lies between these two streams, the Dhurdharia passing it on the north-east side, at a distance of about 300 yards, and then bending south and the Kosla passing on the south-east side, about 150 yards off. The low ground above-mentioned is badly drained, and water lies in it for a long time and stagnates. This is the case near the south-west corner of the jail. This land is swampy and marshy for about nine months of the year, and might apparently be very easily drained by deepening the
2a. The neighbourhood of swamps.	

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.	Answers.
2b. Cultivation.	existing channels into the Dhurdharia. The mouth of the river Kosla in 1893 silted up, and the current is therefore very slow. There are other large swampy tracts of country to the north and north-east, along the course of the Kosla, but none of these are nearer than about three-quarter mile to a mile from the jail.
2c. Insanitary dwellings.	The land round the jail is cultivated all the year round, except the swampy part above-mentioned as being to the south-west of the jail, paddy and a little jute being grown during the rains, and paddy, mustard seed, tobacco, dal, potatoes, &c., in the dry season.
3. The surface drainage of the jail site.	None.
4. The subsoil water-level; how far it is affected by the rainfall.	The surface drains of the jails pass out on the north and south sides into the main drain outside the walls, which empty respectively into the Dhurdharia and the low ground above described.
5. The size of the jail enclosure.	Taking the height of the surface of the water in the jail well as a guide, it appears that during the rains the subsoil water level is about three feet from the surface, and during the cold weather about 14 feet.
(1) Height of the enclosing wall; its position with reference to sleeping barracks.	The area within the enclosing wall is a square, each side being 385 feet 4 inches in length.
(2) Height of sub-dividing walls; and their effect on the perfilation of air in the enclosure.	The height of the enclosure wall is 15 feet. At the suggestion of the committee, the Inspector General resolved that the main wall be reduced to 10 feet opposite the enclosure of the undertrial solitary cell and hospital wards, and the remainder of the wall to 11 feet.
(3) Nature of cultivation in the enclosure, if any, especially with reference to manuring and irrigation.	The space which is open between the sleeping barracks and the enclosing walls is 57 feet on the south, 57 feet on the north, 103 feet on the west; and 255 feet on the east.
(6) Position of the jail garden.	The height of the partition walls which separate the female, hajat, and hospital yards from the main yard is 8 feet and 3 inches. The height of the wall which separates the cells from the main yard is the same as that of the compound wall, which is 15 feet. The height of the walls around the cells and female yard obstructs the perfilation of air in these enclosures.
7. Buildings, generalnature and arrangements of—	The inner jail enclosure has been cultivated with vegetables. Cow-dung brought from outside is used in manuring the plants, which are watered from the jail well. At the suggestion of the committee, the cultivation of crops requiring manuring, and irrigation has been stopped by the Inspector General. English vegetables and mustard are grown in the enclosure during the cold season. The cultivation of vegetables during the rains inside the enclosure has been discontinued.
(1) Dormitories.	The land outside the enclosure wall is used for growing cereals and vegetables.
	Accommodation.
	Female ward - - - 7
	Hajat " - - - 9
	Hospital " - - - 7
	5 Upper wards - - - 88
	5 Workshops - - - 55
	Civil ward - - - 4
	Cells - - - 5
	Total - - - 175
	(a) There are no verandahs to the sleeping wards.
	(b) There was no overcrowding of the dormitories. Prisoners were accommodated

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.	Answers.
	in the workrooms on the following days during 1892 and 1893. They slept on bamboo <i>machans</i> erected for the purpose. 1892. Whole of January. Whole of February. 22 days of March. 1 day of July. 14 days of August. 24 days of September. Whole of October. Whole of November. Whole of December. 1893. Whole of January. 18 days of February. The following dormitories are on the ground-floor on a masonry plinth varying from 3' 4½" to 4' 2" above the level of the ground—viz., female ward, hajat ward, hospital ward (last not used as such), civil ward, and solitary cells. (c) Ventilation is effected by the perflation of air, for which ample space is provided. To prevent prisoners suffering from draughts in the colder weather, the grated windows, which extend to the ground, are built up to a height of three feet with loose bricks, and bamboo mats are provided for the doors. In the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable to provide roof ventilation in the female under-trial and hospital wards on the ground-floor. Wards Nos. 2 and 3 show signs of damp on the ceilings and walls. (d) The walls are lime-washed every fourth year during the quadrennial repairs. The wards are cleaned daily, and the berths leeped once in the week. The sleeping berths are made of kutchha bricks with mud mortar, 6 feet long by 2 feet broad. Dormitories which are intended only as sleeping wards are never used as workshops. (a) There are five workrooms, accommodating 55 prisoners; no verandahs are attached to them, and they are never overcrowded. (b) The workrooms are on the ground-floor of the sleeping wards, and are nearly on a level with the outer ground. They are very damp, and in the rains water has been seen to rise in the dhenki pits. Prisoners employed on sedentary labour work on bamboo platforms well raised above the ground. (c) Ventilation is effected by the perflation of air, which there is nothing to obstruct. (d) The walls of the workrooms are brick-pointed. The floors cleaned daily and leeped every Sunday. The period occupied as dormitories has already been stated. 3. There are five solitary cells raised on a masonry plinth under the same roof, sufficiently capacious and well protected from the weather. As already stated, the height of the wall of the cell yard obstructs the perflation of air.
(2) Workrooms. General description on the same lines; whether ever used as dormitories. Whether on ground floor, and, if so, if on plinth. Ventilation, how effected. Whether the dormitories are dry and airy. How cleansed, whether walls are lime-washed, and, if so, how frequently. Nature of sleeping berths. Whether workrooms ever used as dormitories. General description of cells, hospitals, latrines, &c.	

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—*continued.*

Questions.	Answers.
	The ward used as a hospital up to the beginning of the present year was one of the lower wards at the south of the main building. It is well raised on a masonry plinth, and has a yard with an enclosing wall 8 feet 3 inches in height. The accommodation is for seven prisoners. The number of prisoners confined in this jail having been decreased, the hospital has now been removed to one of the upper storey wards. Each of the sleeping wards is provided with a tarred receptacle to be used as a night closet in case of necessity. Dry earth is supplied. A tarred vessel is supplied as a urinal. These are screened from sight by a masonry wall or corrugated iron sheet. The day latrine contains nine seats. Tarred vessels are placed in each compartment. Each seat is separated by a bamboo screen (<i>jhamp</i>). Its position appears to be open to some objection, as being too near the cook-shed, and it was agreed that it should be replaced by a corrugated iron structure, to be erected in the south-east corner of the enclosure. A washing platform is attached, connected by a drain with a masonry reservoir outside the enclosure wall, from which the ablution water is removed and buried in the outside garden. Each prisoner is provided with two jangeas, one coorta, one gumcha, one cap, and one woollen coorta. Sickly prisoners are given a woollen jangea and cap. The bedding consists of one talputty and three blankets. As this place is very damp, one blanket is issued in excess of the regulation number. The bedding is put in the sun every Sunday, and the blankets are boiled once in every three months. Dry earth is used in the day latrine and in the night pans in the sleeping wards. Prisoners using the night-soil pans are placed on sago diet. Night-soil and urine (the former mixed with dry earth) are removed in tins by the sweeper gang, and trenched in a place in the outside garden set aside for the purpose, about 300 feet distance from the enclosing wall. Night-soil is buried in trenches 2 feet deep and 1 foot wide. Urine is also buried in trenches. The urine tubs are half filled with water. Four pieces of ground, which were used for trenching night-soil during 1892 and a part of 1893 have been brought under cultivation lately and planted with garden crops. The well is situated near the north-east corner of the yard, and is used by both prisoners and warders: it is covered with a wooden platform. The prisoners' drinking water is drawn from the well in a bucket by a rope and pulley, and is collected in a settling tank. It is then filtered and boiled, and again filtered in earthen vessels. To prevent contamination from handling, the water is distributed in tin cans having a handle and spout.
8. Clothing, amount and description of.	
Bedding, amount and description of.	
Arrangements for cleaning and airing the above.	
9. Conservancy; how carried out—Night urinals, what arrangements are made to prevent the use of night-soil pans in sleeping wards; disposal of night-soil and urine; position of trenching ground; description of trenching as actually carried out; how cultivated.	
10. The water-supply should be fully described; its source and situation with reference to jail buildings and other inhabited localities, and to the jail garden; and result of complete analysis in the dry weather and during the rains should be given. If wells are used, what steps are taken to avoid pollution; what water is used by outgangs.	

The

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.							— Answers.					
							The following is the result of analysis of the well water during the rains of 1892 and 1893 :—					
1.	Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid.	Nitrogen, as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Poisonous or other Matter.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.	11.	12.	13.
1892. Well water.	20.0	1.2	.004	.0058	.08	—	14.0	11.0	3.0	Trace and none.	No blackening.	Present.
1893. Well water.	18.0	1.4	.004	.0072	.2	—	8.0	4.0	2.0	Present and none.	No blackening.	Present.

11. Food, amount and quality of—How monotony of diet is avoided; vegetables, kind and quality used; cooking, who carried out; antiscorbutics, variety, amount, and quality used.

The following is the scale of food issued to labouring and under-trial prisoners:—

Rice	-	-	-	-	11	chitaks.
Dal	-	-	-	-	3	"
Vegetable	-	-	-	-	4	"
Salt	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	chitak.
Mustard oil	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	"
Condiments	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	"
Tamarind, chutni, &c.	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Firewood	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	seer.

Convicted prisoners are supplied with an early morning meal consisting of—

Rice	-	-	-	-	2	chitaks.
Salt	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	chitak.
Firewood	-	-	-	-	2	chitaks.

The vegetables and mustard oil are in excess of the sanctioned scale.

For non-labouring prisoners :—

Rice	-	-	-	-	9	chitaks.
Dal	-	-	-	-	2	"
Vegetable	-	-	-	-	4	"
Salt	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	chitak.
Mustard oil	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	"
Condiments	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	"
Tamarind, chutni	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	"
Firewood	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	seer.

Dahi, two chitaks were issued during January 1892, once a week.

Dahi, two chitaks were issued during February 1892, twice a week.

Dahi, two chitaks were issued during March 1892, three times a week.

Dahi, two chitaks were issued during April 1892, four times a week.

Dahi, two chitaks were issued during May 1892, three times a week.

Dahi, two chitaks were issued during June 1892, three times a week.

Dahi, two chitaks were issued during July 1892, three times a week.

Dahi, two chitaks were issued during August 1892, twice a week.

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.	Answers.
	Dahi, two chitaks were issued during September 1892, once a week. Dahi, two chitaks were issued during October 1892, twice a week. Meat was issued once in September and twice in November 1892. During January 1893, dahi three times a week. During February 1893, dahi four times a week. During March 1893, dahi four times a week. During April 1893, dahi four times a week. During May 1893, dahi four times a week. During June 1893, dahi four times a week. During July 1893, dahi four times a week. During August 1893, dahi four times a week. During September 1893, dahi four times a week. During October 1893, dahi four times a week. Potatoes were issued during May, June, July, and August 1893. Meat was issued once in October, and once in August 1893. Fish was issued once in December 1893. Many varieties of vegetables are in use in this jail, viz., kudoo, pumpkin, bhunta country radish; sag of different kinds; brinjals, borboti; jbinga; country and French beans; kutchoo; also English vegetables grown in the jail garden. The cook-house is constructed on the Donaldson pattern. The highest caste Hindus are selected as cooks. The food is cooked in large iron degchis. Filtered water is used for cooking. The antiscorbutics in use in this jail are mango and lime pickles; fresh limes when available from the jail garden, patwa or roselle, kudrum, tamarind, chalta, &c. The quantity issued is $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak daily for labouring and under-trial prisoners, and $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak for non-labouring prisoners. Prisoners bathe once a day before the midday meal at a platform with a central reservoir for bathing water. In the cold months, if the weather is unfavourable, prisoners wash only their hands, feet, and face, and dry rub their bodies. To avoid chills, prisoners after the bath put on dry clothes, and a blanket coat in the cold weather. The principal employments are :— - Oil-pressing (Two oil mills). - Wheat-grinding. - Bone-crushing. - Cane-work. - Bambóo-work. - Stone-breaking. - Extramural work (digging and carrying, earth, excavating ballast). - Husking paddy for jail use. - Grinding dal for jail use. - Cultivation and gardening, jute-spinning. All prisoners on hard labour are weighed once a week, and a register of their weight is kept, and if the work is found to be telling on their health, the work is changed and lighter labour given. A table is attached showing the number of prisoners employed on each form of labour and the daily average sick, but no definite conclusion can be drawn from the figure as to the effect of labour on the prisoners' health. A statement of the punishments given is appended, which shows that the severity of the punishments has been much reduced in latter years. There has been no punishment by reduced
12. Ablution, frequency of; how carried out; what arrangements made to avoid chills during—	
13. Employment, nature of, giving statistics where available and trustworthy, to show effect on health.	
14. Punishments, connection (if any) between ratio of punishments and ratio of sickness and mortality.	

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.	Answers.
15. General state of health of prisoners on admission, and effect of jail life on them.	reduced or penal diet since the year 1885, and corporal punishment is very seldom resorted to. The Committee do not consider it necessary at this date to examine whether there was any connection between the unusual severity with which punishments were inflicted in 1880 and the high death-rate of the year. Since that date we believe that the health of the prisoners has not varied with the number or nature of punishments. During 1892, 425 convicts were admitted into the jail, of whom— 46 were admitted in good health. 345 were admitted in indifferent health. 34 were admitted in bad health. Of 309 under-trial prisoners— 30 were admitted in good health. 269 were admitted in indifferent health. 10 were admitted in bad health. During 1893, of 396 convicts admitted— 137 were admitted in good health. 241 were admitted in indifferent health. 18 were admitted in bad health. Of 328 under-trial prisoners admitted— 75 were admitted in good health. 11 were admitted in bad health. 242 were admitted in indifferent health. The annexed table is intended to show the effect of jail life on the prisoners' health :—

Years.	Number of Prisoners discharged.	Number in which the Weight remained stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	Percentage gained Weight.	Percentage lost Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1892 - - -	772	309	290	173	37·6	22·4
1893 - - -	772	384	282	106	36·5	13·7

16. Chief diseases affecting prisoners; whether scorbutic taint is ever generally present.	The following are the diseases for which prisoners were admitted into hospital during 1892 : Cerebro-spinal fever - - - 1 Simple fever - - - 4 Cholera - - - 1 Dysentery - - - 22 Influenza - - - 1 Ague - - - 1 Remittent fever - - - 1 Malarial cachexia - - - 1 Gonorrhœa - - - 2 Rheumatic fever - - - 1 Brain abscess - - - 1 Fatty degeneration - - - 1 Bronchitis, acute - - - 1 Ditto, chronic - - - 5 Pneumonia - - - 5 Hæmoptysis - - - 3 Phthisis (chronic pneumonia) - - - 1 Pleurisy - - - 8 Diarrhœa - - - 1 Stomatitis - - - 4 Cancrum oris - - - 1 Hepatitis - - - 1 Enlargement of spleen from ague - - - 4 Ulcer - - - 3 Carbuncle - - - 3 Total - 77
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APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURI—continued.

Questions.	Answers.																																																																																																																							
	The following are the diseases for which prisoners were admitted into hospital during 1893 : <table><tr><td>Dysentery</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Cut throat</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Fatty degeneration</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Elephantiasis</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Gonorrhoea</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Pneumonia</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Ague</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Anchylostomiasis</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Anæmia</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Piles</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Remittent fever</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Malarial cachexia</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Secondary syphilis</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Sprain</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Hæmoptysis</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Diarrhoea</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>32</td></tr></table>	Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	3	Cut throat	-	-	-	-	-	4	Fatty degeneration	-	-	-	-	-	1	Elephantiasis	-	-	-	-	-	1	Gonorrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	2	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	4	Ague	-	-	-	-	-	6	Anchylostomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	1	Anæmia	-	-	-	-	-	1	Piles	-	-	-	-	-	1	Remittent fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	Malarial cachexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	Secondary syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	2	Sprain	-	-	-	-	-	1	Hæmoptysis	-	-	-	-	-	1	Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	1	Total	-	-	-	-	-	32
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	3																																																																																																																		
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Total	-	-	-	-	-	32																																																																																																																		
	The scorbutic taint is not marked. In 1893, three prisoners died in the Jalpaiguri Jail, and one was released as moribund. Five deaths occurred among prisoners transferred for the benefit of their health. For the purposes of this report, we have shown these prisoners having died in the Jalpaiguri Jail. This brings the mortality of the year from 42·7 to 96·00 per mille. Thirty-seven prisoners in indifferent health were transferred in 1893 to jails in healthy districts, of whom 25 improved in health and weight. Prisoners who continue to lose weight, or who are found suffering in health on arrival at the jail, after examination by the medical officer, are admitted into the convalescent gang. Prisoners discharged from hospital are placed in the convalescent gang until fit for work. Prisoners are weighed once a fortnight. Prisoners on hard labour and those in the convalescent gang are weighed every Sunday, and their weights are recorded in a register kept for the purpose. General medical inspections are held by the medical officer, who is also the Superintendent, every Sunday morning. He also sees new admissions to jail, and visits the hospital every morning. Every prisoner in the jail, except those taking other medicines in hospital, is given every morning a dose of medicine, consisting of dilute sulphuric acid and infusion of chiretta. It does not appear that this practice has lessened the admissions to hospital, or diminished the death-rate.																																																																																																																							
17. Convalescent and infirm gangs. Condition of admission to weighments, how often carried out, and by whom.																																																																																																																								
18. Medical inspections ; how often carried out, and by whom.																																																																																																																								
19. Any other particulars bearing on the health of the jail.																																																																																																																								

STATEMENT of Mortality for the last Five Years.

1.	1889. 2.	1890. 3.	1891. 4.	1892. 5.	1893. 6.
Dysentery - - - - -	3	3	1	2	-
Diarrhoea - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Pelvic peritonitis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Malarial cachexia - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Bright's disease - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Diabetes - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-
Superficial wound of throat - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Phthisis - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Heart disease - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	1	2	2	1
Cholera - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Secondary syphilis - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Muco-enteritis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
Enlargement of spleen and fever - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-
Fatty degeneration - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1
Brain abscess - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL DEATHS - - - - -	10	9	5	8*	3
Deaths per 1,000 - - - - -	126·4	100·6	45·1	65·8	32·0
Number released as moribund - - - - -	-	-	-	6	-
Death-rate, including moribund - - - - -	126·4	100·6	45·1	115·1	32·0†

* Excluding one prisoner, who died accidentally.

† This does not include those prisoners who have died after transfer to healthy jails. As previously stated, if the prisoners who died in other jails are included, the mortality for 1892 is 96 per mille.

STATEMENT showing the Health on Admission and Period passed in Jail of those who died.

1.	State of Health on Admission.												Remarks.	Period passed in Jail.																	
	1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.				1893.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.		
	2.			3.			4.			5.				6.			8.			9.			10.			11.			12.		
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Dysentery	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	19	-	1	-	-	5	28	-	2	18	-	-	-	
Ditto	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	9	-	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	
Ditto	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	-	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diarrhoea	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pelvic peritonitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malarial cachexia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bright's disease	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diabetes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	
Superficial wound of throat	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Phthisis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Secondary syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	16	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	15	
Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	
Cholera	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enlargement of spleen and fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fatty degeneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	
Brain abscess	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	
Hæmoptysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	
TOTAL	1	7	2	-	5	4	1	2	2	-	2	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* Under-trial prisoners.

F.

STATEMENT showing the Employment of Labouring Prisoners during the last Five Years.

1.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On Unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employment in preparing Articles for jail use.	Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number Hired out to Municipality.	Average Number sentenced to Labour.	Remarks.
									Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.				
1889	1.89	6.72	1.82	0.83	5.80	4.57	6.02	-	3.91	-	20.80	-	52.36	
1890	5.51	9.65	1.97	2.77	7.16	4.76	11.04	-	0.96	-	23.28	-	67.19	
1891	6.37	12.11	4.15	5.05	9.49	10.26	8.10	-	0.88	-	34.15	-	90.56	
1892	6.84	21.24	3.99	5.44	10.99	12.26	7.30	1.30	11.32	-	22.64	8.91	110.94	
1893	1.25	8.57	3.55	5.27	8.00	7.71	9.67	1.65	6.27	-	12.23	19.00	83.17	

G.

STATEMENT of Punishment of Convicts.

Punishments.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
A.—By criminal courts -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Solitary confinement with penal diet.	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.—Superintendent of Jail.	-	-	-	5	-	27	20	2	9	13	11	7	31	20
Solitary confinement.	-	-	-	5	-	27	20	2	9	13	11	7	31	20
Reduced diet -	113	3	14	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporal punishment.	66	4	1	3	59	5	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	1
All other punishments.	269	89	51	138	-	128	128	97	51	40	76	168	236	265
C.—Total punishments -	451	97	66	171	61	162	149	99	60	55	87	177	270	278*
D.—Average number of convicts -	228.57	105.06	92.90	99.27	92.23	98.97	91.27	58.70	48.56	55.72	70.17	93.39	110.95	84.06
Ratio of Column C.	197.31	92.32	71.04	172.25	66.13	163.68	163.25	168.65	123.56	98.70	123.98	189.52	243.35	330.71
Ratio of daily sick to jail population.	10.02	13.04	8.07	6.98	4.83	6.94	1.84	2.33	1.27	3.49	7.73	6.78	5.33	1.73
Death-rate per 1,000	341.2	235.5	75.3	61.9	162.6	202.0	65.7	34.0	41.1	179.4	114.0	42.8	72.1	356.6
Moribunds discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-

* Including warnings.

H.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners discharged, Number who had gained, Number who had lost Weight, and Number whose Weights remained Stationary at the time of their Discharge, 1889-93 (Five Years).

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1889	822	254	439	129
1890	754	286	339	129
1891	839	268	422	149
1892	772	309	290	173
1893	772	384	282	106
TOTAL	3,959	1,501	1,772	686

I.

STATEMENT showing Daily Average of Strength, and of Sick, Total Deaths, and Death-rate per 1,000 of all Classes of Prisoners.

1.	1880. 2.	1881. 3.	1882. 4.	1883. 5.	1884. 6.	1885. 7.	1886. 8.	1887. 9.	1888. 10.	1889. 11.	1890. 12.	1891. 13.	1892. 14.	1893. 15.
Daily average strength -	231.05	107.92	101.43	117.37	109.26	117.46	7111.22	76.48	73.50	79.07	89.38	110.62	121.66	93.67
Ditto - sick - -	22.95	13.80	8.04	7.62	4.70	7.25	1.97	1.48	1.43	2.36	5.88	6.77	6.61	1.25
Ratio per cent. of strength -	9.93	12.78	7.91	6.49	4.30	6.17	1.77	1.93	1.94	2.98	6.57	6.11	4.94	1.33
Total deaths - - -	78	30	8	35	17	20	7	2	4	10	9	5	8	3
Death-rate per 1,000, ex- cluding moribunds dis- charged.	337.6	277.9	78.8	298.2	1155.5	170.2	62.9	26.1	54.4	126.4	100.6	45.1	65.8	32.0
Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Death-rate, including mori- bunds.	337.6	277.9	78.8	298.2	155.5	170.2	62.9	26.1	54.4	126.4	100.6	45.1	116.1	32.0

P U R N E A.

REPORT of Sanitary Committee, Purnea Jail.

THE Committee appointed under Bengal Government Order, No. 425 P.D., dated 16th October 1893, to inquire into the sanitary condition of certain jails in Bengal, met at Purnea on the 24th, 25th and 26th February. They visited the jail and went over every part of it and its surroundings. This jail was visited by a committee of medical officers in 1892, who made certain suggestions for the better sanitation of the jail, which have now been carried out.

The Committee wish to draw attention to the great improvements in the drainage of the jail neighbourhood carried out by Dr. Sunder, the present Superintendent, and one of the members of the former committee. These drains and the outlets provided to low-lying ground cannot fail to aid in keeping the jail site and the superficial layers of the soil dry. They also wish to express their approval of the arrangement here in use for directing a current of air upwards from the outer grated windows of the sleeping wards by a slanting screen, which also protects the prisoners from draughts and damp. They have made recommendations which will be carried out by the Inspector General of Jails, for improving the ventilation of the female ward and of the solitary cells, by removing, lowering or moving back walls. Under existing orders cholera stools are burnt, and it would be a useful precaution to get rid of dysentery and diarrhoea stools in the same way. The Committee are also of opinion that arrangements should be made for more frequent disinfection of hospital wards, clothing and articles used by hospital patients. The Committee are of opinion that masonry reservoirs, as existing outside the jail wall for the reception of urine, previous to burial, should be built above the ground level.

The following table shows the health of prisoners on admission and discharge for five years, from which it will be seen that the health of the prisoners improved whilst in jail. Of the 36 prisoners who died during these five years, 19 were admitted in bad health and 10 in indifferent health.

STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners discharged in each of the past Five Years both on Admission and on Discharge.

Years.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number discharged as Moribund.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1889	629	501	93	35	573	46	10	1	4	1	6	-
1890	742	569	150	23	620	108	14	1	-	3	4	-
1891	657	391	207	59	436	184	37	3	3	7	13	4
1892	942	369	387	186	490	346	106	2	1	4	7	4
1893	796	377	341	78	482	280	34	-	2	4	6	-
Total	3,766	2,207	1,178	381	2,601	964	201	7	10	19	36	8

The principal diseases in the four years ending 1892 were ague, dysentery and diarrhoea. In 1893 there was a remarkable diminution of admissions from these diseases, due partly to (a) transfer of unhealthy prisoners to sanitarial jails; (b) lessened population.

STATEMENT of Sickness in last Five Years.

Principal Diseases. 1.	Number of Admissions into Hospital for				
	1889. 2.	1890. 3.	1891. 4.	1892. 5.	1893. 6.
Chicken-pox - - - - -	3	5	-	14	-
Cholera - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery - - - - -	21	17	36	82	13
Ague - - - - -	37	51	78	85	15
Remittent fever - - - - -	-	5	1	13	9
All other general diseases - - - - -	10	14	22	39	7
Tubercle of lungs - - - - -	2	-	1	-	1
Anæmia - - - - -	2	1	2	8	1
Local diseases - - - - -	-	3	4	3	2
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	6	2	10	5
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-
All other diseases of the respira- tory system.	-	3	3	2	-
Diarrhoea - - - - -	14	47	95	82	8
All other diseases of the digestive system.	2	3	5	5	2
Diseases of the lymphatic system	6	1	21	15	-
" urinary system -	-	1	-	1	-
" generative system	1	1	-	2	-
" organs of locomo- tion.	-	-	-	1	-
" connective tissue	-	1	2	3	-
" skin - - - - -	-	6	20	23	-
" poisoned wound -	1	-	-	-	-
Injuries, local - - - - -	1	6	4	15	4
Total admission into hospital -	101	172	297	404	67
Daily average strength - - - - -	103.14	103.88	104.73	164.71	132.38
Maximum number confined in any one day.	136	161	140	208	173
TOTAL Capacity - - - - -	244	244	244	244	244

The following table shows the diseases producing death. Seventeen deaths occurred from dysentery during the five years, of which two only were admitted in good health. Eleven of these cases were admitted to jail in bad health. The average duration of life in jail of these 36 cases which ended fatally is 86 days; seven died within one month after admission; eight others died between the first and second month of residence in jail.

STATEMENT of Mortality in last Five Years.

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	State of Health on Admission into the Jail.	Period passed in Jail.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Cholera - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	Indifferent -	<i>Yrs. m. d.</i> 0 0 27
Dysentery - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	Ditto - - -	0 2 1
Ditto - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	Good - - -	0 9 21
Ditto - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	Bad - - -	0 0 10
Ditto - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	Do. - - -	0 1 0
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Do. - - -	0 1 6
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Do. - - -	0 7 6
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Do. - - -	0 2 10
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Good - - -	0 3 0
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Indifferent -	0 1 18
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Good - - -	0 1 20
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Bad - - -	0 3 24
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Do. - - -	0 2 14
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Indifferent -	0 3 3
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Bad - - -	0 2 0
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Do. - - -	0 5 20

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	State of Health on Admission into the Jail.	Period passed in Jail.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
							<i>Yrs. m. d.</i>
Dysentery - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Bad -	0 3 6
Ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Ditto -	0 1 3
Ague - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Ditto -	0 0 10
Remittent fever - - -	-	1	-	-	-	Good -	0 1 6
Erysipelas - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Bad -	0 1 4
Tubercle of lungs - -	1	-	-	-	-	Ditto -	0 1 2
Ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent	0 3 6
Chronic bronchitis - -	-	-	-	-	1	Bad -	0 0 13
Pneumonia - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Good -	0 0 29
Phthisis - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	Bad -	0 0 3
Abscess in the intestine	-	-	1	-	-	Indifferent	0 9 27
Cirrhosis of liver - -	1	-	-	-	-	Ditto -	0 8 24
Ditto - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Bad -	0 3 17
Diarrhoea - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	Indifferent	0 3 25
Ditto - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Good -	0 7 0
Ditto - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Bad -	0 6 8
Ditto - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Indifferent	0 8 8
Phlebitis - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Good -	0 2 4
Wound - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Bad -	0 1 11
Syncope from heart disease	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent	0 0 11
Total deaths - - - -	6	4	13	7	6		
Death-rate per thousand -	68.2	38.00	124.00	42.5	45.3		
Number released as moribund -	-	-	4	4	-		
Death-rate including moribund -	68.2	38.00	162.2	66.7	45.3		

STATEMENT showing Capacity of Wards.

Number of Wards.	Dimension.			Cubical Contents.	Number Accommodated.	REMARKS. Stating Cubical Space and Superficial Area given to each Prisoner, and giving Dates and amount of Overcrowding, if any.
	L.	B.	H.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
No. 1 A. - - - -	50	18	15	13,500	18	750 cubic feet and 50 square feet is allowed per prisoner. There was no overcrowding in any of the male convict wards.
No. 1 B. - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 2 A. - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 2 B. - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 3 A. - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 3 B. - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 4 A. - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 4 B. - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 5 A. - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 5 B. - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 6 A. - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	8 females were locked up in the female ward on the 10th January 1893.
No. 6 B. - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 7 Hospital - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 8 Female Ward - -	24	16	11	4,224	5	
No. 9 Cells (4) - - -	12	7½	15	1,310	4	
No. 10 Civil - - - -	19	14	11½	3,014½	4	
No. 11 old Hajat A - -	50	10	16½	8,250	11	
Ditto B - - - -	20	10	16½	3,300	4	
Ditto C - - - -	20	10	16½	3,300	4	
No. 12 L. ward - - -	17	10	10	1,700	2	
No. 13 H. cells (3) - -	10	10	15	1,500	3	
	-	-	-	-	271	

ANALYSIS OF JAIL-DRINKING WATER.

RESULTS of Analysis Expressed in Parts per 100,000.—Date of Analysis,
22nd December 1892.

Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
						Total hard-ness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Filtered Water 26.0	1.5	.004	.008	.061	—	21.5	16.5	5.0	Present and none.	No blackening.	Present.
Unfiltered water 26.0	1.5	.004	.008	.061	—	22.5	18.5	4.0	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCES.

1.	1. Well Water Filtered.	2. Well Water Unfiltered.
2.	3.	4.
Colour and transparency viewed through two foot tube - - -	Faintly yellowish, clear -	Yellowish, hazy.
Taste. - - - - -	—	—
Smell - - - - -	None - - - - -	None.

The following table records some observations taken by the District Engineer on the height of water in the jail wells:—

PURNEA JAIL WELLS.

1.	2.	Below Surface of Ground.		REMARKS.
		Water below Surface.	Total Depth.	
3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Ft. in.	Ft. in.	8.	9.	10.
One well - - - - -	1	12 10	16 3	} Most used. West of ward. } East of ward. Hospital well.
	1	12 7	16 9	
	1	11 6	17 0	
	1	11 0	17 0	
	1	11 0	16 9	
	5	58 11		
Average below ground - - -		11 9½		

Eleven feet may be taken as the depth below surface of ground, as the other wells have been drawn on this morning.

The following table shows the various changes which were made for medical reasons in the diet of the prisoners.

Extra oil, salt, and onions were given, and fish, meat, and dohi from time to time as a variation, instead of a portion of the dāl ration.

DIET SCALE.—How varied during 1892-93.—Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners.		Non-Labouring Prisoners.		Punishment Diet.	
1.		2.		3.	
	1892. Chitaks.		1892. Chitaks.		1892. Chitaks.
Rice - - - -	11	Rice - - - -	9	Rice - - - -	8
Dál - - - -	3	Dál - - - -	2	Salt - - - -	$\frac{1}{8}$
Salt - - - -	$\frac{3}{8}$	Vegetable - - - -	3		
Tamarind - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$	Oil - - - -	$\frac{3}{8}$		
Condiments - - - -	$\frac{1}{8}$	Salt - - - -	$\frac{3}{8}$		
Mustard oil - - - -	$\frac{3}{8}$	Condiments - - - -	$\frac{1}{8}$		
Firewood - - - -	8	Firewood - - - -	8		
Vegetable - - - -	3	Tamarind - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Early morning meal, two chitaks rice.					

From 7th April 1892, $\frac{3}{8}$ chitaks of salt issued to all prisoners for both meals.

From 1st July 1892, $\frac{3}{8}$ chitaks of oil issued to all prisoners for both meals.

From 1st January 1892 to 5th April 1892, two chitaks of fish issued to all prisoners for both meals in lieu of two chitaks of dál.

From 5th April 1892 to 30th November 1892, two chitaks of meat and two chitaks of dohi issued every alternate day in lieu of two chitaks dál.

From 1st December to 31st December 1892, two chitaks of meat issued once a week, and two chitaks of dohi issued thrice a week to all prisoners in lieu of two chitaks of dál.

Tamarind, amra, chalta, amchoor issued as antiscorbutics.

1893.

No change during this year. Extra onion $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak issued to all prisoners. Amra, chalta, amchoor, lime issued $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak per prisoner in both meals as antiscorbutic.

STATEMENT showing the Employment of Labouring Prisoners during the past Five Years.

1.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On Unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employment in Preparation of Articles for Jail Consumption.	Jail Repair.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number Hired out to Municipality.	Average Number Sentenced to Labour.
									Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.			
1889 - - -	3·83	11·85	1,016	2,070	2,087	5,046	4,357	1,050	828	-	3,382	-	79·46
1890 - - -	5·22	6·38	5,802	1,962	1,854	4,506	5,527	812	180	-	4,112	-	90·17
1891 - - -	9·56	7·22	1,960	2,188	3,238	7,474	3,310	879	391	50	3,874	-	92·13
1892 - - -	11·09	18·02	430	2,427	4,451	6,481	7,968	716	6,955	410	4,662	865	142·45
1893 - - -	5·21	4·48	-	1,763	4,495	4,493	5,991	4,338	2,889	94	6,109	2,180	114·81

The following table shows the punishments, year by year, since 1880. The number of punishments given has much diminished of later years. In 1892, with a larger population, the number of punishments was unusually great, for which there appears no special reason. The committee are of opinion that for unhealthy jails reduced diet is not a suitable punishment.

STATEMENT of Punishments of Convicts.

	Punishments.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Jail Officers.	A.—By criminal courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	B.—Solitary confinement with penal diet.	1	14	38	45	17	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solitary confinement	32	107	31	26	8	20	10	4	1	-	2	22	33	2
	Reduced diet	425	42	31	9	2	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	51	26
	Corporal punishments	167	15	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	6
	All other punishments	492	564	447	362	442	554	202	120	64	72	49	68	232	97
	C.—Total	1,117	742	550	442	472	587	232	124	65	72	51	92	330	131
	D.—Average number of convicts.	124.90	121.28	148.82	105.74	129.99	112.67	114.99	96.03	66.92	78.61	89.30	91.43	144.08	117.52
	Ratio of column C.	894.31	611.80	379.57	418.00	363.10	520.99	201.75	129.12	97.16	91.59	57.11	100.62	229.03	111.47
	Ratio of daily sick per cent. of jail population.	5.5	5.72	5.42	6.30	5.40	7.45	6.78	6.66	4.93	4.21	5.80	9.93	6.43	1.51
	Death rate per 1,000 of jail population.	120.00	98.00	114.2	37.8	115.3	133.1	78.2	62.4	104.6	78.3	22.3	130.6	41.6	42.5
	Moribund discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners Discharged, Number who had gained in Weight, Number who had lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained Stationary at the time of their Discharges, Years 1889—1893 (Five Years).

Years.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	Ratio per Cent. Discharged.						Remarks.
					All Class.			Convict.			
					Number re- mained Sta- tionary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	Number re- mained Sta- tionary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1889	629	215	312	102	34.2	49.6	16.2	26.2	56.4	17.4	
1890	742	181	361	200	26.5	48.6	26.9	22.3	50.6	27.1	
1891	657	141	299	217	21.5	45.5	33.0	19.5	46.3	34.2	
1892	942	226	466	250	24.1	49.4	26.5	17.4	54.7	27.9	
1893	796	222	426	148	27.9	53.5	18.6	25.1	55.5	19.4	

The following statement shows the mortality, year by year, since 1880. The average mortality for the first five years was 94.4, for the second five years 83.4, for the third five years 76.

STATEMENT showing Daily Average of Strength and of Sick. Total Deaths and Death Rate per Thousand for the past Fourteen Years at the Purnea Jail.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Daily average strength	133.51	130.40	162.08	118.17	144.31	125.75	132.75	109.83	81.57	103.14	103.38	104.73	164.71	182.38
Ditto sick	6.90	7.12	8.13	7.05	7.30	8.78	8.13	6.75	3.5	3.89	6.06	10.23	11.09	2.08
Ratio per cent. of strength	5.2	5.4	5.02	5.96	5.05	6.98	6.13	6.14	4.6	3.77	5.83	9.76	6.73	1.57
Total deaths	15	14	18	4	15	15	9	7	8	6	4	13	7	6
Death rate per thousand, excluding moribunds released.	112.0	107.3	111.1	33.9	103.9	119.1	67.9	64.2	98.00	68.2	38.00	124.00	42.5	45.3
Moribund discharged	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Death rate, including moribund released.	112.0	107.3	117.2	33.9	103.9	119.1	67.9	64.2	98.00	68.2	38.00	162.2	66.7	45.3

During the years 1892 and 1893 unhealthy prisoners were transferred to jails in healthy districts for the benefit of their health. For the purposes of this report we have shown in the next table the deaths among these prisoners as if they had occurred in the Purnea Jail.

STATEMENT showing the Mortality of Purnea Jail, including the Prisoners Transferred and Died in other Jails.

JAILS.	1893.								1892.								1893.	1892.
	Aggregate Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Moribund Released.	Total.	Death-rate per Mille, excluding Moribund Released.	Death-rate per Mille, excluding Moribund Released.	Aggregate Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Moribund Released.	Total.	Death-rate per Mille, excluding Moribund Released.	Death-rate per Mille, excluding Moribund Released.	Total Number of Prisoners transferred.	Total Number of Prisoners transferred.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.		
Darbhanga - - - -	1,996	5.47	1	-	1	182.8	182.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-		
Bankura - - - -	6,980	19.12	3	-	3	156.8	156.8	4,298	11.77	1	-	1	84.9	84.9	13	38		
Gaya - - - -	13,520	37.04	2	1	3	54.05	54.05	897	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	38	23		
Total of Transferred Jail -	22,496	61.63	6	-	7	97.3	97.3	6,195	13.23	1	-	1	75.6	75.6	58	61		
Purnea Jail - - - -	42,896	117.52	5	-	5	42.5	42.5	52,735	144.08	6	4	10	41.6	69.4	-	-		
Grand Total of Convicts only - - - -	65,392	179.15	11	-	11	61.4	61.4	57,930	157.31	7	4	11	44.5	69.9	-	-		
Deaths in Purnea Jail among all classes of Prisoners -	48,322	132.38	6	-	6	45.3	45.3	60,281	164.71	7	4	11	42.5	66.7	-	-		
GRAND TOTAL OF DEATHS -	70,818	194.01	12	-	13	61.8	61.8	65,476	177.94	8	4	12	44.9	67.4	-	-		

STATEMENT showing the Number of Convicts Transferred from the Purnea Jail during the last 15 Years (from 1878 to 1892).

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners Transferred.		
	1.	2.	
		M.	F. Total.
1878 - - - -		87	— 87
1879 - - - -		92	4 96
1880 - - - -		72	— 72
1881 - - - -		93	3 96
1882 - - - -		101	1 102
1883 - - - -		80	1 81
1884 - - - -		239	7 246
1885 - - - -		91	1 92
1886 - - - -		98	3 101
1887 - - - -		144	— 144
1888 - - - -		73	1 74
1889 - - - -		59	4 63
1890 - - - -		100	2 102
1891 - - - -		43	— 43
1892 - - - -		140	— 140

The information required in Appendix II. of Government of India letter, No. 545, of 18th September 1893, has been collected by the superintendent of the jail, and is included in Appendix I. of this Report.

APPENDIX I.

1. General health of the district in which the jail is situated ; the healthiness or otherwise of the neighbourhood.

1. The general health of the Purnea district has been very bad. The mortality for the last 12 months (1893) was 26·52, but I do not consider this to be an accurate statement of the death-rate. In the course of the last three months I have personally visited villages to inspect vaccination, and the amount of sickness I have found to prevail has astonished me, both in the adult and in the infant population. In no case have I inspected a village population which would compare favourably with the jail population of the past year (1893). Fevers, marked anæmia, and diarrhoea and dysentery prevailed everywhere.

2. The position of the jail site with regard to—

(1) The general drainage of the locality.

2. The jail site is as well placed as it could be for drainage. The general drainage of the neighbourhood is into a main drain about 150 yards from the jail gate. This drain opens into the Kusi River, the height of which determines the outflow. The fall is very small in this drain, which necessarily becomes water-logged when the Kusi reaches its level. This is unavoidable, but the jail site is itself so high that at no time is the subsoil water met at a lesser depth than 7 feet.

(2) The neighbourhood of (a) swamp.

2. (a) There is one swamp to the north of the jail, about 1,500 yards off. This is practically a shallow tank, except for three months, when the rains come and convert the lowland all round it into a large shallow swamp. On the west of the jail, about 1,000 yards off, there is some more lowland swamped in the rains, but the municipality have opened up a culvert connecting this with the new jail culvert, and so draining several acres of land which in future cannot be swamped.

(b) Cultivation.

(b) The only land cultivated is on the north-west and east, adjacent to the jail. This land is so high as to be cultivated with difficulty, and not to affect the health of the jail.

(c) Insanitary dwellings.

(c) The only insanitary building near the jail is its mortuary, used by the police. On my raising a protest, estimates have been made for another mortuary to be placed at a distance from the jail walls.

3. The surface drainage of the jail.

3. The surface drainage is excellent. All the drains inside the jail are pukka, except those that carry off only water. They all run into the trench recently made, 20 feet off, round the enclosure. Of the pukka drains, all on the south side carry off only rain water, and open into the south trench by a pukka drain 164 feet long. On the west side a pukka drain carries off water from the bathing platform, and often carries off fragments of rice ; it opens into a kutchra drain outside the wall, and is led off to the fish-pond. A very small amount of water is sent this way, the major portion being led off by a pukka drain 305 feet long, on the north, opening out on the garden, which is thus partially irrigated. No urine or latrine washings pass through these drains. Most of the bathing water runs through the northern drain into the garden for irrigation. A gumla is placed for the purpose of receiving refuse food, and when it is filled up it is removed and the refuse food issued to the cows. All the ablution water, latrine washing and urine is passed through a small raised drain near the day latrine to a masonry tank outside the wall. Here it is diluted and carried off to the garden.

4. Subsoil water level, how far it is affected by the rainfall.

5. The size of the jail enclosure.

(1) Height of the enclosing wall, its position with reference to sleeping barracks.

(2) Height of the subdividing walls, and the effect on the perflation of air in the enclosure.

(3) Nature of cultivation in the enclosure, if any, especially with reference to manuring and irrigation.

6. Position of the jail garden.

7. (a) Buildings, general nature and arrangement of—

(1) Dormitories.

(b) Whether on ground-floor, and, if so, if on plinth.

(c) Ventilation how effected, whether the dormitories are dry and airy.

(d) How cleansed; whether walls are lime-washed, and, if so, how frequently; nature of sleeping berth; whether dormitories ever used as workroom.

(2) Workrooms, general description on the same lines; whether ever used as dormitories.

(3) General description of cells, hospitals, latrines, &c.

8. Clothing; amount and description of bedding; amount and description of arrangements for cleansing and airing the above.

4. At the height of the rains the subsoil water is found usually below 7 feet.

5. Size of the jail enclosure 441 feet by 298½ feet = 14,626 square yards.

(1) The enclosing wall is 13 feet high. Its distance from the barracks is, on the north, 60 ft. 3 in.; south, 101 ft. 8 in.; east, 122 feet; west, 159 ft. 6 in.

(2) There are no subdivisional walls except those to shut off the female ward, the hospital yard and the cells, which are:—

Female ward, 7 ft. 1 in. in height; east, 9 ft. 4 in.

Hospital yard	-	-	7 ft. 4 in.
Cells	-	-	12 „ 8 „

Only in the latter is perflation hindered.

(3) The whole of the open space in the enclosure has been laid down with doob grass (*Cynodon dactylon*).

6. The jail garden lies north and west of the enclosure, separated from the walls by a strip of grass 16 feet broad and a trench 12 feet broad. On the north there is also another intervening strip of grass land 40 feet broad.

7. (a) There are six dormitories in the jail, which, allowing 50 square feet superficial area, and 750 feet cubic space per man, are capable of accommodating 216 prisoners, besides 18 in the hospital, five in the female ward, four in the civil, 19 in the under-trial hajat, four in the cells, two in the condemned cell and three in the hajat cells, total 271. This does not include verandah space. Overcrowding has never existed, and will be impossible as long as this is an intermediate jail.

(b) They are on a ground-floor, on a low plinth about one foot off the ground.

(c) Ventilation is afforded at each end above, through a series of small apertures in the dormitory walls, and below through grated doors facing each other. This is a cross ventilation, and draughts are prevented by the use of tatty screens in front of each door. There is little ceiling ventilation. The dormitories are well aired and very much drier than anything the prisoner would have in his home, quite as dry as the smaller houses in the European quarter of the station.

(d) The walls are leaped once a week; their upper halves are lime-washed. The sleeping berths are solid in the large dormitories; on masonry arches in the female ward, cells and civil hajat, and iron cots in the hospital. Tat beds are provided, and also bamboo mats in the hospital. The dormitories are never used as workrooms.

(2) There are three large workrooms of the same description as the dormitories, but more airy. They are never used as dormitories.

(3) The cells are large enough, but dark and damp, insufficiently ventilated and sunned, and with their yard walls much too high. The hospital is just a large dormitory at one end of the barrack. It has a good yard.

8. The male convicts are supplied with two janghias, one kurta, one cap, one gumcha, cotton, one blanket janghia, one blanket kurta and one blanket toopi, one tat, two blankets. Three blankets are given all round in the cold season, and four in the hospital. Every Saturday prisoners wash their clothes with sajee-matee, and every Sunday all the bedding is exposed to the sun.

9. Conservancy,

9. Conservancy, how carried out. Night urinals; what arrangements are made to prevent the use of night-soil pans in the sleeping ward. Disposal of night soil and urine; position of trenching-ground; description of trenching as actually carried out; how cultivated.

10. The water supply should be fully described, its source and situation with reference to jail buildings and other inhabited localities, and to the jail garden, and result of complete analysis in the dry weather and during the rains should be given. If wells are used, what steps are taken to avoid pollution; what water is used by outgangs.

11. Food, amount and quantity of. How monotony of diet is avoided. Vegetables, kind and quantity used. Cooking, how carried out. Antiscorbutics, variety, amount and quantity issued.

12. Ablution, frequency of, how carried out; what arrangements made to avoid chills during.

13. Employment, nature of, giving statistics where available and trustworthy, to show effect on health.

14. Punishments. Connection (if any) between ratio of punishments and ratio of sickness and mortality.

9. The dry earth system is in use. The night privies are so constructed in this jail that the vessels to receive night-soil are put outside the ward. The night-soil, well mixed with earth, is removed from the jail by a Donaldson patent ejector, and is buried in the outside garden in trenches 1 foot by 1 foot, in parallel rows. The night-soil is buried in a layer about 3 inches to 4 inches thick. Various crops are grown on this soil in rotation.

10. A well within the jail enclosure, 20 feet west of the building, supplies all the water. The garden is north and west about 100 yards off. The rim of the well-mouth is raised 2 feet from the surface, and is closed with a wooden grating. The buckets are reserved solely for the well. Filtered water is used by outgangs. All drinking water is boiled and filtered. Drinking water is drawn up by means of

* The boiler is of Alipore pattern, connected by pipes with the filter, and provided with a steam whistle to announce ebullition.

dhenkuls and carried to the boiler in covered iron buckets specially kept for this purpose.* All water for cooking purposes is fetched in covered degchies from the well by two men, slung on a bamboo without any handling. The drinking water is received from the filter and distributed by means of watering cans specially made for the purpose.

11. The Bengal scale of diet is in force, with a supply of extra diet, of two chitaks meat once a week, and two chitaks dohi twice a week. Amchoor, amra, chalta, tamarind and lime are used as antiscorbutics and served daily in rations of one-eighth chitak per prisoner per meal; one-tenth chitak extra oil is given to each prisoner for unction; three-eighths chitaks of oil is given to each prisoner, in place of one-quarter chitak, all the year round for diet. Convalescents get two chitaks meat and one-half seer of milk, and the special gang get two chitaks of meat per man, and four chitaks milk in special cases.

12. Prisoners bathe every day, with the exception of those who feel ill and are unwilling. They bathe in the open air, and extra oil, one-tenth of a chitak per prisoner, is given as an unguent to prevent chills.

13. Employment. — Healthy prisoners are employed on oil-making or dhan-husking, the only available forms of hard labour. They are expected to work out

† Two-thirds of the task from the Alipore pattern mill in use here. 10 seers of mustard seed,† or one maund of paddy per man. Prisoners in indifferent health are given similar work, with half or a quarter of the above tasks, and the effect of the work is tested both by weighment and by the daily appearance of the men. Both indifferent and bad-health prisoners are given open-air work as far as possible, either in the enclosure or in the garden in good weather.

14. No prisoner was admitted to hospital after being punished.

Total Number of Punishments.		Admitted to Hospital.	
1893 :	1892 :	1893 :	1892 :
131	330	67	407

Ratio of Punishment.		Ratio of Sickness.	
1893 :	1892 :	1893 :	1892 :
111·47	229·03	1·57	6·73

Mortality per Mille.	
1893 :	1892 :
45·3	66·7

Twenty-six healthy prisoners were punished with penal diet. Of these nine were females. None suffered in health from this punishment, nor was any one of them admitted to hospital in consequence. The risk of this punishment has been fully recognised by the superintendent.

15. General state of health of prisoners on admission, and effect of jail life on them.
Vide Table H.

15. The average health on admission is indifferent ; jail life tends to make the prisoner more fit as a labourer. Strengthens rather than weakens him.

16. Chief diseases affecting prisoners ; whether scorbutic taint is ever generally present.

16. Fevers, bowel complaint, catarrh. Scurvy is uncommon, but spongy gums are occasionally seen.

17. Convalescent and infirm gangs : condition of, admission to, weighments how often carried out, and by whom.
A list of prisoners with their weighments, loss of which being entered in red ink, is kept in the superintendent's office for constant reference.

17. The convalescent gang consists chiefly of men discharged from hospital, and still much below par. The infirm (special) gang, of those who, without being ill, are unfit for any hard labour.
The prisoners are weighed every fortnight. The convalescent and weight-losers are weighed every week by the civil hospital assistant with the help of assistant jailers, and checked by jailer and superintendent.

18. Medical inspections, how often carried out, and by whom.
19. Any other particulars bearing on the health of the jail.

18. Civil surgeon inspects all the prisoners in general parade every Sunday.
19. The depressing effect of a jail is not sufficiently taken into account, especially on prisoners belonging to the better classes. In more than one case a man has been found to break down gradually from no other apparent cause. The ordinary prisoner gains weight at first whilst he is still dealt lightly with in the matter of task, but the better class of man loses weight from the start, and hardly ever becomes reconciled to the weary round of his life. His spirit seems broken, and his health generally fails continuously. It is also worthy of remark that the law at times sentences to hard labour men who are obviously unfit for any labour at all. And many of these are bad livelihood cases, men broken down by starvation and disease, who steal, say, to live, rather than live to steal. For many of them the jail is an infirmary rather than a place of punishment. They either die there or they swell the sick list, and, recovering a measure of health, are discharged and readmitted later. They can do little or no work, are in comparative comfort, and the deprivation of their liberty seems little to them. Their worst punishment would be in being sent adrift.
A system of police surveillance, say, weekly, would perhaps tend more to keep these men in order and relieve the jail of the class among which the chief sickness occurs.

This concludes the information we have gathered on the causes of sickness and mortality in the Purnea Jail.

A R R A H.

REPORT of the Committee appointed under Government Order, No. 425 P.D., dated 15th October 1893, to inquire into the Sanitary Condition of the Arrah Jail.

WE met at Arrah on the morning of the 1st March, and immediately proceeded to inspect the jail and its surroundings. Appendix I., annexed to this Report, prepared by Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Flood Murray, the superintendent of the jail, gives the detailed information required by Appendix II. of the letter, dated 18th September last, from the Government of India

2. We are of opinion that the Arrah Jail, so far from being an unhealthy jail, should rather be regarded as a sanitarium for the criminal classes of the Shahabad district. It is true that in 1890 and 1891 outbreaks of cholera occurred, which largely increased the death rate per mille and gave the jail a bad name; but if the deaths from cholera during those two years be omitted, the average death rate for the last five years is reduced to only 34·0 per mille, as will appear from the following figures :—

YEAR.	Average Daily Strength.	Deaths.		Morbund Cases dis- charged to be counted as Deaths.	Total of Columns 3, 4, and 5.	Total of Columns 4, and 5.	Death Rate per Mille.		—
		From Cholera.	Other Causes.				Including Cho- lera Deaths.	Excluding Cho- lera Deaths.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1889 - - -	149·92	—	1	—	1	1	—	6·7	—
1890 - - -	128·00	17	2	2	21	4	164·0	31·2	—
1891 - - -	142·97	12	3	1	16	4	112·6	28·1	—
1892 - - -	184·70	—	7	1	8	8	—	43·3	—
1893 - - -	217·19	—	11	—	11	11	—	50·6	—
TOTAL - -	822·78	29	24	4	57	28	69·2	34·0	—

I think this death rate is much too high.— *W. H. G.*

3. Another proof of the general healthy character of the Arrah Jail may be found in the marked general improvement of the prisoners between the time of their admission and of their discharge, as shown by the following statement, which has been prepared from the jail registers :—

YEAR.	Health on Admission.			Health on Transfer or Discharge.		
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1889 - - -	751	223	99	839	170	64
1890 - - -	554	164	81	589	144	66
1891 - - -	295	353	111	417	291	51
1892 - - -	508	314	129	644	292	55
1893 - - -	684	385	140	803	514	92
TOTAL for Five Years	2,792	1,439	560	3,292	1,171	328
Difference - -	—	—	—	+ 500	— 268	— 232

I do not place much reliance on this statement as a test of the general health of the prisoners.— *W. H. G.*

Of the 92 prisoners who were discharged in 1893 in "bad health," we find that 28 had lost weight, 38 had gained weight, and the weight of the rest had remained stationary. Of these 92 persons, as many as 68 had been in the jail for only three months or under; while 84 of them were in "bad health," six in "indifferent health," and only two of them in "good health" when admitted.

4. As affording some further practical test of the effect of jail life on the prisoners' health, we made a careful examination of the convalescent gang. The results are shown in Statement J., annexed to this Report, from which it will be seen that of 41 men comprised in the gang, 23 were admitted to the jail during the last two months, 10 during the last quarter of the preceding year, four during the second quarter, and only four others during earlier periods; while 23 were in bad health, 16 in indifferent, and only two in good health at the time of their admission. Furthermore, of these 41 men, 28 were found to have gained 148 lbs., the weight of five had remained stationary, while eight had lost 45 lbs. between them since the date of their admission, in all of which last cases there was some ascertainable cause, such as cough, fever, or dysentery, for the prisoner having lost ground. The net result is to show that, so far from life in the Arrah Jail having an injurious effect on the general health of the inmates, exactly the contrary is the case. Cases of debility and anæmia are observable with much greater frequency among new admissions than among those who have been for any length of time in jail. An investigation into the general health of the Shahabad district is beyond the scope of our present inquiry, but there can be no doubt, from the sanitary reports of the last few years, that it has steadily deteriorated (whether from the action of the irrigation canals in raising the level of the subsoil water, or whatever else may be the cause), and this has reflected itself upon the average state of health of the new admissions to the jail. When once in the jail the inmates find themselves, as before remarked, in, comparatively speaking, a sanitarium.

5. We have read the reports of Drs. Macrae and Pilgrim on the outbreaks of cholera in the jail in 1890 and 1891, and the Report, No. 11,435, dated 3rd November 1891, by Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Lethbridge to Government on the sanitary condition of the Arrah Jail. In each case the outbreak in the jail followed the occurrence of several cases in the bastis adjoining the jail to the north, and in 1890 it seemed doubtful whether the disease was not introduced into the jail by a prisoner who had been employed in collecting grass in a Muhammadan burial ground on the south side of the jail, while the burial of a cholera corpse was going on there. This burial ground was, however, shortly after (in July 1890) closed, on the motion of a magistrate, by the municipal commissioners, and has not since been used.

In his report, dated 13th August 1891, Dr. Pilgrim makes mention of the basti which adjoins the jail to the north in the following terms:—

"Milki Mohulla, a most filthy mohulla, abuts on the jail (to the north); and two or three cases of cholera (with fatal effect) occurred there in some houses a few yards distant from the jail wall. These occurred three or four days previous to the outbreak in the jail;" and he was of opinion that it was there that the germs had their origin, and that the cholera outbreak in the jail "arose from the numerous sources existing immediately outside the jail having been conveyed there by the wind, and infecting temporarily some media within the jail, as, for instance, the water, food, &c."

Dr. Lethbridge, while agreeing with Dr. Pilgrim that the insanitary condition of the neighbouring basti and burialground was the primal cause of the epidemic in the jail, differed from that officer's opinion as to the means by which the disease was introduced there. The "explosive" character of the outbreak (the disease almost simultaneously attacking inmates of the hospital and of different wards); the fact that the outbreaks in both years occurred suddenly with the setting in of the rains, and with the rise of the subsoil water in the large central well from which the drinking water was at that time supplied to the prisoners, and which necessarily filtrated from the neighbouring bastis and burial ground, and the very unfavourable analysis of the water of that well, combined, in Dr. Lethbridge's opinion, to point to it as being the undoubted medium through which the disease had been introduced. Dr. Lethbridge's inference is probably correct, and with the introduction of
canal

canal water into the jail (in April 1893) for purposes of drinking and ablution the ultimate cause of the cholera outbreaks in 1890 and 1891 will, we hope, be removed.

6. We observe that the number of cases of dysentery has kept pace, without much variation, with the increase in the jail population during the last four years. In 1890 the number of cases of dysentery was 33, and the daily average strength of prisoners 143.21. In 1891 there were 40 cases of dysentery and a daily average population of 153.30. In 1892 there were, including 31 cases which were discharged after a few days' detention in the convalescent gang, altogether 45 cases of dysentery and a daily average population of 199.72. In 1893 there were 53 cases of dysentery and a daily average population of 236.65. This disease, though prevalent, is not increasing.

The cases of dysentery are, I think, much more numerous than they should be.—W. H. G.

The hospital tickets of 52 out of 53 cases were examined, and we should class them as follows:—

In six cases the prominent symptoms were those of diarrhoea.

In two other cases irritative diarrhoea due to eating raw grain, probably obtained during the husking of dhan.

Of the remaining 42 cases, 31 were of a mild type and 11 of a severe type, including five deaths.

Average detention in jail prior to illness:

Mild cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	77 days.
Severe cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 „

Average detention in hospital:

Mild cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5 days.
Severe cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 „

The incidence of the disease in the different wards was—

Unrecorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 cases.
Ward I.	-	5 cases.	Ward VII.	-	2	„	
„ II.	-	2	„ VIII.	-	0		
„ III.	-	1	„ IX.	-	0		
„ IV.	-	2	„ X.	-	6 females.		
„ V.	-	6	„ XI.	-	7		
„ VI.	-	2	Under trial	-	2		

Incidence of disease in months—

January	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 Heat. Change
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 of weather.
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Rains.
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Cold. Change
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 of weather.

The labour on which the patients were engaged before they fell ill was—

Unrecorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Sick*	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 Two deaths.
Convalescent gang	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Two „
Light labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dhuki (surkee)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rice sifting	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Oil mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Garden	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Rope-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Prison servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 One wood-splitting.

The

* These were men sent to hospital shortly after admission to jail, and were apparently unfit for any labour on admission.

The following is a brief history of the five cases of dysentery which terminated fatally in 1893 :—

- (1) Admitted to jail 26th July 1892 ; health indifferent ; light labour ; he was then taken off labour and given tonics and milk ; 7th April 1893 admitted to hospital for dysentery, and died 2nd December 1893.
- (2) Admitted to jail 22nd July 1892 in bad health (paralysed). Gained weight from 110 to 122 on 9th May 1893. Admitted to hospital for dysentery, and died 19th May 1893.
- (3) Admitted to jail 2nd December 1893 in bad health with phthisis and dysentery. Sent at once to hospital, and died 30th December 1893.
- (4) Admitted to jail, in good health, 11th November 1892. On 7th April 1893 admitted to hospital with fever and erysipelas. On 23rd April 1893 disease changed to dysentery, and died 2nd May 1893.
- (5) Admitted to jail 3rd April 1893 in bad health, and died of dysentery 24th April 1893.

We saw the food, which was of good quality though coarse, and sufficiently well cooked, but we should recommend as a general principle the adoption of the cooking range recently invented by Mr. Larymore, the superintendent of the Alipore Jail, which is a great improvement on those generally in use in jails. The clothing is that in general use in Bengal jails, and the convalescent, weakly, and old prisoners receive an extra blanket, woollen drawers and cap. But as many of the cases of dysentery occur at the time of seasonal change, we think special care should be taken to avoid chill at this time, and would recommend the more extended use of broad woollen belts in all cases in which there is any tendency to bowel disease, but especially we would recommend the early separation and treatment, as regards food, clothing, and rest, of prisoners with incipient looseness of the bowels, which, if unnoticed, may pass into disease requiring active treatment. Prisoners with any tendency to bowel diseases should be kept apart from other prisoners, and stools of which there is any suspicion of contagion or infection should be burnt.

7. The scale of diet given in 1893 was not that laid down in the Jail Code ; $5\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks of wheat atta were given instead of 5 chitaks, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks of rice instead of 6 chitaks. When maize was issued, $5\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks were given instead of 6 chitaks. The superintendent reports the changes were introduced from the 1st June 1892, as the prisoners were unable to digest 6 chitaks of maize atta, which, when boiled, weighs $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers. The ordinary jail diet was resumed during the present year under orders of the Inspector General of Jails. We are of opinion that, if any changes are made in the food issued to ordinary prisoners, the nutritive value of the diet scale should be always fully maintained. The details of food given are shown in the Table E attached.

The table of gain and loss of weight appended shows that the diet of the prisoners agrees with the majority, and that they improve in condition and weight. In 1891 those who kept their weight or increased in weight were 83 per cent. of the total number of prisoners. In 1892, 80 per cent. of the prisoners either kept their weight or gained in weight. In 1893, 82 per cent. either kept their weight or gained in weight. The number losing weight in 1893 is below the average of the province.

8. The following statement of the health of the prisoners discharged during the last five years shows that the health of the majority of the prisoners improves by residence in jail. Of 4,791 prisoners discharged from jail during the five years ending 1893, 2,792 were admitted in good health, and 3,292 were discharged in good health, a gain of 500 to this class ; 1,439 prisoners were admitted in indifferent health, and 1,171 discharged in indifferent health, or 232 less than those admitted ; 560 were admitted and 328 discharged in bad health, or 232 less discharged than admitted in bad health.

A.

STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners discharged in each of the past Five Years, both on Admission and on Discharge.

YEAR.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge or Transfer.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Death.	Number discharged under Government Orders.		Death Rate per Mille, including Moribunds Released.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Under Rule 488A.	Moribund.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1889 - -	1,073	751	338	99	839	170	64	1	-	-	1	2	-	63.2, but omitting 39 cholera cases in 1890 and 1891, this figure is reduced to 54.08 per mille.
1890 - -	799	544	164	81	589	144	66	6	2	11	19	5	2	
1891 - -	759	396	353	111	417	291	51	5	6	4	15	-	1	
1892 - -	951	508	314	129	644	262	55	2	3	2	7	2	1	
1893 - -	1,209	684	385	140	803	314	92	3	1	7	11	4	-	
	4,791	2,792	1,439	540	3,292 +500	1,171 -268	338 -232	17	12	24	53			

9. STATEMENT of Sickness in last Five Years.

Principal Diseases.	Number of Admissions in Hospitals for—				
1.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dysentery - - - - -	35	33	40	14*	53
Ague - - - - -	88	65	34	16	34
Bronchitis - - - - -	8	-	7	5	-
Diarrhoea - - - - -	51	32	16	4	13
Enlarged spleen - - - - -	10	8	-	-	4
Abscess - - - - -	13	12	9	5	11
Influenza - - - - -	-	63	52	-	-
Cholera - - - - -	-	30	22	-	-
Epidemic diarrhoea - - - - -	-	22	-	-	-
Fever, remittent - - - - -	-	9	-	-	-
Dyspepsia - - - - -	-	8	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	6	-	-
Total admissions into hospital -	257	327	157	124	154
Daily average strength - - -	168.51	143.21	153.30	199.72	236.65
Maximum number confined on any one day - - - - -	188	182	201	249	297
Total capacity - - - - -	310	250	222	250	278

* Excluding 31 cases treated in the observation gang.

10. The following is a statement of mortality for the last five years, which has already been commented on in paragraph 2 of this report. Of the 11 deaths in 1893, seven were admitted in bad health, three were among under-trial prisoners, and one death was from external injuries. No death occurred until the 14th April:—

Diseases Producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—
Cholera	—	17	12	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	2	1	5
Pneumonia	—	1	1	1	1
Influenza	—	—	—	2	—
Septicæmia	—	—	—	1	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	—
Debility or anæmia	—	—	—	—	1
Severe bruise	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	1	2
Inflammation of brain	—	—	—	—	1
Total death	1	19	16	7	11
Death-rate per 1,000	6·7	164	112·6	43·3	50·6

II. STATEMENT showing the capacity of the Arrah Jail calculated in accordance with instructions contained in the Jail Committee's Report for 1889.

[illegible]

E.—DIET SCALE.

12. How varied during 1892, Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners. 1.	Non-Labouring Prisoners. 2.	Punishment diet. 3.
Atta wheat - - - 5½ chitaks.	Wheat atta - - 4½ chitaks.	Atta - 8 chitaks.
Rice - - - 5½ "	Rice - - - 4½ "	Salt - ¼ chitak.
Dál - - - 3 "	Dál - - - 3 "	Coal - 4 chitaks.
Vegetables - - - 3 "	Vegetables - - 3 "	
Oil - - - ¼ chitak.	Oil - - - ⅛ "	
Salt - - - ⅞ "	Salt - - - ¼ "	
Condiments - - - ¼ "	Condiments - - ⅛ "	
Tamarind - - - ¼ "	Tamarind - - - ⅛ "	
Coal - - - 4 chitaks.	Coal - - - 4 chitaks.	
<i>Early Morning Meal.</i>		
Gram - - - 1½ chitaks.		
Rice - - - 2 "		
Suttoo - - - 2 "		
Salt - - - ⅞ "		
Sweet potato - - - 3 "		

From 1st January to 19th May 1892 one meal of wheat atta and one meal of rice was issued to all the prisoners. From 20th May 1892 to 29th September 1892 rice in morning-meal and wheat atta in evening meal issued.

From 15th November 1892 maize atta in morning meal and wheat atta in evening meal issued to the prisoners. Dhali and fish were occasionally substituted for equivalent quantity of dál.

Maize atta was issued from 1st January to 31st May 1892 in early morning meal, from 1st June to 31st July maize suttoo, and from 1st August to 30th September 1892 rice, and again suttoo till 29th November 1892, and then sweet potatoes.

E.—DIET SCALE.—How varied during 1893, Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners. 1.	Non-Labouring Prisoners. 2.	Punishments. 3.
Wheat or maize atta - - 5½ chitaks.	Wheat or maize atta, 4½ chitaks.	Atta - 8 chitaks.
Rice - - - 5½ "	Rice - - - 4½ "	Salt - ¼ chitak.
Dál of sorts - - - 3 "	Dál - - - 3 "	Fuel - 8 chitaks.
Vegetables - - - 3 "	Vegetables - - 3 "	
Oil - - - ¼ chitak.	Oil - - - ⅛ chitak.	
Salt - - - ⅞ "	Salt - - - ¼ "	
Condiments - - - ¼ "	Condiments - - ⅛ "	
Tamarind - - - ¼ "	Tamarind - - - ⅛ "	
Coal - - - 4 chitaks.	Coal - - - 4 chitaks.	
Fuel - - - 8 "	Fuel - - - 8 "	
<i>Early morning meal.</i>		
Gram - - - 1½ chitaks.		
Rice - - - 2 "		
Suttoo - - - 2 "		
Salt - - - ⅞ chitak.		
Sweet potatoes - - - 3 chitaks.		

From 18th January 1893 to 21st February 1893 wheat atta was issued in one meal and maize atta in the other.

From 22nd February to 4th March rice in one meal and maize atta in the other.

From 5th March to 15th March wheat atta in one meal and maize in the other.

From 16th March to 30th March rice in one meal and maize atta in the other.

From 31st March to 3rd May rice in both meals.

From 4th May to 18th June maize and wheat atta in one meal and rice in the other.

From 19th June to 3rd October wheat atta in one meal and rice in the other.

From 4th October to 9th November maize atta in one meal and wheat and wheat atta in the other.

From 10th November to 24th November maize atta in one meal and rice in the other.

From 25th November to 19th December wheat atta in one meal and maize atta in the other.

From 20th December to 31st December rice in both meals.

From 1st January to 26th May 1893 sweet potatoes were issued to the prisoners in the early morning meal.

From 27th May to 22nd October 1893 gram was issued in the early morning meal.

From 23rd October to 5th December maize was issued.

From 6th December to 20th December rice was issued.

From 21st to 22nd December sweet potato was issued.

From 23rd to 31st December maize was issued.

13. The following Statement shows the employment of prisoners. It does not appear to have had any injurious effect on their health. Of 154 total admissions to hospital in 1893, 24 came direct to hospital on admission to jail, 16 were among hajat prisoners, 21 from the convalescent gang, and nine from the special gang :—

1.	Average number of sick.	Average number of convalescent and infirm.	On remunerative labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing & articles for jail consumption.	Jail Repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	On Manufactures.	Numbers hired out to Municipality.	Average Number sentenced to labour.
1889	9.87	29.6	13.1	6.42	15.9	10.3	13.04	-	7.1	-	39.9	-	145.3
1890	13.92	22.91	10.4	6.82	10.81	8.53	10.8	-	13.1	-	33.21	-	127.07
1891	6.15	28.53	12.15	7.91	15.24	9.77	13.21	-	11.01	-	34.62	-	139.21
1892	3.48	22.17	6.3	8.25	21.06	19.06	11.70	-	21.49	10.19	57.08	-	181.18
1893	5.62	29.26	6.11	8.20	15.08	20.85	23.3	-	10.50	10.78	68.33	-	214.94

14. The following Statement shows the punishments inflicted on convicted prisoners. It will be seen that penal and reduced diet and corporal punishment are seldom resorted to. No connection can be traced between the sick and death rate and the punishments inflicted on prisoners :—

1.	Punishment.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
A.	Criminal Courts	2	—	—	—	1	3	2	6	—	1	—	2	—
	Solitary confinement with penal diet.	51	39	12	6	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	4
	Solitary confinement.	—	1	35	63	96	95	70	15	21	18	20	7	6
	Reduced diet	—	—	6	17	5	—	26	2	9	—	20	28	—
	Corporal punishment.	4	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	—
	All other punishments.	216	163	139	216	340	355	219	175	176	139	169	146	147
C.	TOTAL Punishments - - }	273	206	193	303	445	453	318	198	209	159	211	188	157
D.	Average number of convicts.	183.38	180.87	173.69	145.47	152.58	151.01	113.49	138.03	149.92	126.00	142.97	184.70	217.19
	Ratio of Col. C. -	148.87	113.89	111.11	208.29	281.65	299.98	280.20	143.44	139.40	124.21	147.58	101.78	72.28
	Ratio of daily sick per cent. of jail population.	4.02	2.61	3.12	1.97	2.78	2.84	3.70	3.70	6.08	10.39	4.18	1.09	2.14

15. The following statement showing the number of prisoners discharged, number who had gained in weight, number who had lost weight, and number whose weight remained stationary at the time of their discharge, years 1889-93 (five years), has been discussed in paragraph 7 of the Report :—

YEAR.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	Per Cent. lost Weight.	Per Cent. gained Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1889 - - -	1,073	626	374	73	6.8	34.8
1890 - - -	799	519	223	57	7.1	27.9
1891 - - -	759	354	288	117	15.4	37.9
1892 - - -	951	394	376	181	19.0	39.5
1893 - - -	1,209	470	538	201	16.6	44.4
Total - - -	4,791	2,363	1,799	629	13.1	37.5

16. The following is the Statement J. referred to in paragraph 4 of this Report, showing the effect of jail life on convalescent and weakly prisoners :—

Number.	Name.	Caste.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Weight on Admission.	Present Weight.	Health on Admission.	Gained.	Lost.	REMARKS.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			Yrs.							
1	Bisbasar Kahar	H. Kahar	36	1 Feb. 1894	110	116	B.	6	-	
2	Baran Ahir	H. Ahir	40	19 Jan. 1894	120	128	B.	8	-	
3	Kaval Panday	H. Brahman	24	20 Nov. 1893	130	130	I.	-	-	
4	Sheotabal Dusadh	H. Tanti	19	28 Oct. 1893	83	96	B.	13	-	
5	Sheotabal Rai	H. Rajput	26	25 Jan. 1894	109	114	I.	5	-	
6	Jairam Towary	H. Brahman	60	17 July 1892	98	91	I.	-	7	Suffering from asthma.
7	Bandhan Ahir	H. Ahir	32	20 Nov. 1893	119	121	G.	2	-	
8	S. Neaz Ali	Musalman	75	21 Sept. 1893	86	100	B.	16	-	
9	Roshan Rai	Rajput	21	25 Jan. 1894	99	102	B.	3	-	
10	S. Anwar	Musalman	75	21 Dec. 1893	81	84	B.	3	-	
11	Reka Ahir	H. Ahir	34	13 Feb. 1894	93	94	I.	1	-	
12	Sabai Dome	Dome	39	18 Jan. 1894	119	125	I.	6	-	
13	Jita Ahir	H. Ahir	40	19 Jan. 1894	120	130	B.	10	-	
14	Kalachand	Dome	40	5 Sept. 1893	81	96	I.	15	-	
15	Ramantar Ahir	H. Ahir	35	19 Jan. 1894	107	103	G.	-	4	Was in hospital for dysentery and discharged to convalescent gang on 27th February 1894.
16	Bedesai Bind	H. Bind	20	10 Jan. 1894	89	92	I.	3	-	
17	Suchit Kando	H. Kando	34	7 Jan. 1894	122	122	B.	-	-	
18	Ramgatan Kando	Ditto	38	10 Aug. 1893	106	109	B.	3	-	
19	Bedanto Ahir	H. Ahir	40	10 Nov. 1893	104	104	B.	-	-	
20	Shinideni Chamar	H. Chamr	36	27 Jan. 1893	120	126	B.	6	-	
21	Suntokhi Rai	H. Rajput	54	30 Jan. 1894	96	97	B.	1	-	
22	Deon Rai	Ditto	33	25 Jan. 1894	116	119	B.	3	-	
23	Permesher Doosadh	H. Doosadh	19	7 Feb. 1894	95	96	I.	1	-	
24	Ramgoton Komar	H. Komar	22	31 Aug. 1893	91	107	B.	16	-	
25	Serwan Rai	H. R.	60	21 Dec. 1891	112	123	B.	11	-	
26	Sheo Rai	H. R.	50	25 Jan. 1894	101	105	B.	4	-	
27	Doma Ahir	H. Ahir	25	26 Jan. 1894	128	132	B.	4	-	
28	Bajjnath Rai	H. R.	45	3 Feb. 1894	121	122	I.	1	-	
29	Mathura Ahir	H. Ahir	30	7 Oct. 1893	120	144	I.	-	16	
30	Bharat Saran	H. B.	40	20 Dec. 1893	108	108	I.	-	-	
31	Cherkut Kahar	H. K.	19	31 Jan. 1894	93	93	B.	-	-	
32	Mewa Ahir	H. Ahir	35	12 Feb. 1894	124	126	B.	2	-	
33	Sarup Ahir	H. Ahir	20	16 Feb. 1894	104	103	B.	-	1	
34	Derburhi Dome	Dome	20	17 Jan. 1894	106	110	I.	4	-	
35	Basgit Ahir	H. Ahir	42	12 Feb. 1894	114	113	I.	-	1	
36	Rooyan Rai	H. R.	23	25 Jan. 1894	115	120	B.	5	-	
37	Bisashar Ahir	H. Ahir	70	8 Dec. 1893	109	103	I.	-	6	
38	Jamath Ahir	H. Ahir	30	16 Feb. 1894	119	116	B.	-	3	
39	Bankhetan Gaud	Gaud	35	7 May 1889	121	114	I.	-	7	
40	Noor Mahomed	M.	24	6 Dec. 1893	168	118	I.	10	-	
41	Halaman Ahir	H. Ahir	30	12 Oct. 1893	108	130	B.	22	-	

Out of 41 prisoners in the convalescent and infirm gangs, 28 gained 148 lbs., averaging 5½ lbs. each, from the date of their admission into jail, 8 lost 45 lbs.; average loss of weight per prisoner, 5½ lbs.
The weight of 5 prisoners remained stationary.
Out of 41, 23 admitted in 1894, 14 during last half of 1893.

17. In conclusion, we recommend the following measures for the improvement of the sanitation of the Arrah Jail :—

- 1st.—We find that masonry underground tanks have lately been constructed, one as a settling tank and for the storage of canal water for both drinking and ablution purposes during the time the canal is annually closed for repairs. We think that during this time of closure the canal water stored in these tanks should be used for ablution purposes only, a supply of water for drinking and cooking being meanwhile obtained from the municipal water-works which are about to be opened.
- 2nd.—We recommend that a portion of the Milki mahalla included in a strip of land 40 yards in width (measuring from the northern wall of the jail), be acquired by Government for use as an addition to the jail garden. This is advisable not only to make up for the loss of garden space owing to the abolition, lately ordered by the Inspector-General of Jails, of cultivation within the jail walls, but principally in order to clear the ground immediately adjoining the external surface drain to north of the crowded and insanitary basti along its brink.
- 3rd.—If Government have the legal power to do so, the lane along the south of the jail wall should be closed. We found that the Muhammadan burial ground referred to above, though it has for some time (as already noticed) been closed against burials, yet it is used as a latrine by the people living near, who apparently have access to it through the lane in question. If it be found that the lane cannot be closed, steps should at any rate be taken by the jail authorities through the magistrate to bring pressure to bear upon the Municipal Commissioners with a view to an abatement of the nuisance.
- 4th.—Now that irrigation within the walls of the jail has been stopped, and all the water needed for drinking, cooking, and purposes of ablution is supplied by pipes from the canal, we think that all the wells inside the jail should be filled in. They are already liable to contamination by filtration, as pointed out by Dr. Lethbridge, and their water will soon, by non-use, become more impure than ever.
- 5th.—All interior partition walls, except those surrounding the female ward, to be lowered to a uniform height of eight feet, to admit of freer ventilation. Some of these walls, especially those of the hospital compound and of the yards of the solitary cells, are several feet higher than is necessary.
- 6th.—We recommend the use of screens (as in the Purnea Jail) at the grated windows of the sleeping wards, so as to direct a current of air to the upper part of the ward, and to prevent entry of beating rain.
- 7th.—The Sanitary Commissioner, while approving generally of Rules 523, 532, 535 and 967 of the Jail Code, relating to latrine parades, is strongly persuaded of the desirability of impressing upon the minds of the subordinate officials of all unhealthy jails the necessity of allowing free recourse to the latrines by the prisoners out of parade hours. The other two members of the Committee are inclined to think that this is a matter that may be left to the jail superintendents, as at present. Any formal injunction to the effect proposed might result in encouraging habits of irregularity in a matter in which regularity is of much importance to general health. Jail superintendents are fully aware of the importance of carefully watching any disposition on the part of any prisoner to be irregular in passing motions, and all that seems necessary is that the subordinate officials should be made to realise the danger of hiding any case of the kind from the Superintendent's notice.

APPENDIX I.

I. The general health of the town and Arrah district during the years 1892 and 1893, as shown by the registered mortality, was worse than in any year since 1887. The number of deaths in 1893 was 66,406, or 32·18 per mille, and 61,590, or 29·84 per mille, in 1892. The principal cause of mortality was under the head of fever, which caused 55,023 deaths in 1893, and 46,554, or 22·56 per mille, in 1892, being the highest recorded death-rate from this cause.

Cholera was also present, causing 1,854 deaths in 1893 and 6,946 in 1892.

II. The jail is situated in the heart of the town (except to the east). To the north, immediately outside the jail wall, there are a number of dirty bastis; to the west, a roadside drain at a distance of about 60 yards from the main gate; to the south a Muhammadan burial

place,* with a masonry drain running between it and the jail; and to the east, the jail garden with an earthen drain running parallel to its eastern side.

III. All the drains both inside and outside are in fairly good order, requiring only a few petty repairs at present.

IV. During the rains, the subsoil water which was 10 feet from the surface is now 14 feet, making a difference of 4 feet. At the north of the garden is a nala which, during the rains, is filled with water, but during the cold weather becomes dry. Although the situation of the jail cannot be called particularly a sanitary one, and although the surroundings are not all that might be wished for, they compare well with other parts of the town in which the drainage is in a defective state.

V. The height of the wall surrounding the jail is 11 feet 5 inches. The sleeping wards are single-storied masonry buildings with arched roof and plinth 2 feet high. Ventilation is effected by perfilation from grated windows at either end by pierced brickwork near the roof, and to a small extent by ceiling ventilation. The barracks are 47 feet 5 inches from the northern wall; 461·5 feet from the main gate; 43·5 feet from the southern wall; and 148·5 feet from the eastern wall.

2. The subdividing walls of the female ward and hajat are 9 feet 10 inches, and the hospital and civil walls 11 feet 5 inches in height.

3. Vegetables have been hitherto cultivated inside the jail with cowdung manure and well-water irrigation, but this is now discontinued.

VI. The garden is situated on the east, immediately behind the jail.

VII.—(a) The buildings are in good repair. The floors are stone-flagged. The hospital, a single-storied ward in a separate enclosure, is furnished with venetian windows, a portion being supplied also with glass doors, and a fireplace for treatment of cases requiring warmth. At the rate of 50 superficial feet and 750 cubic feet for each prisoner, the capacity of the ward is for 278 prisoners. The average population including under-trial and civil convicts during 1892 was 199·72, and during 1893 was 236·65.

The maximum population on any one day during 1892 was 249, and during 1893 was 277.

(b) The sleeping berths are of brick 1 foot 6 inches high.

(c) To prevent excessive ventilation in winter the windows are bricked up to a height of 4 feet, and the doors closed by gunny pardas.

(d) The walls are whitewashed, and the gratings tarred twice a year. Dormitories are never used as workrooms.

2. The two workshops are tiled roofs supported by brick pillars. In case the number of prisoners exceeds the sanctioned capacity, prisoners sleep temporarily in the workshops and hospital verandahs. They are protected from the weather by pardas.

3. *Cells*.—There are four cells for male prisoners, and two for females. They are stone-floored, and dry.

Hospital described above.

Latrines. There are four day latrines; one for the labouring male convicts on the south-east corner of the jail with a platform for ablution; one in the female ward against one of the end walls of the workshop; one in the hospital, and one in the hajat ward. A night-soil pan with dry earth is placed in each ward. At night also an earthen vessel half filled with water for urination. The number of seats is sufficient.

VIII. New clothing is issued once a year, and also supplied when necessary. Each prisoner gets two janghias, one kurta, one gumchha, and one cap. One blanket-kurta and two blankets are issued to each prisoner in winter, in addition to his cotton clothing. An extra blanket, blanket janghias and caps are issued to the convalescent and special gang prisoners, and blanket-trousers have been recently supplied to convalescents and infirms. Each prisoner is given as bedding one tatputty and two blankets. The bedding is put in the sun and aired weekly.

IX. *Conservancy*.—The main day latrine is situated close to the ablution platform and ejector. There are other latrines in the under-trial ward, hospital, and female ward, each provided with an ablution platform. The night-soil mixed with dry earth is passed through the ejector and

buried in a 3-inch layer in trenches 1 foot wide and 1 foot deep in the garden. Urine is passed through the jail wall into an iron receptacle with the ablution water, and buried in the garden.

X. Drinking water is supplied from the Sone Canal. In 1892 this water was brought in an iron water-cart. But since last April the newly constructed reservoirs with two settling tanks have been in use. These are connected by pipes with the Sone Canal. Drinking water is first boiled and then filtered before issue. Appended is a copy of the Chemical Examiner's analysis of the water. Wells are never used for drinking or washing purposes. Filtered water is supplied to out-gangs.

RESULT of Analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
						Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Canal water 26.0	6	.004	.004	.12	-	11.5	5.5	6.0	Nitrates present, Nitrites none.	No blackening.	Present.

XI. The Bihar scale of diet is in use for healthy prisoners. Convalescent, infirm, and old prisoners receive rice diet throughout the year. To avoid monotony of diet, gram or suttoo is issued to the prisoners as early morning meal in summer, and hotchpotch (khichary) or sweet potato in winter. Fresh vegetables given throughout the year. Onions and potatoes are issued in abundance as vegetables during the rains, and in July and August they form the principal vegetable diet. The details of diet given are shown in Table E. Food is cooked in iron dekhias. Patua, tamarind, and amchur, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak per head, are daily issued to all prisoners as antiscorbutics. Lime-juice is given regularly to convalescents, and fresh limes at times to all prisoners.

XII. Prisoners are allowed to bathe twice a day in the hot weather and once a day in winter. Dry clothing is put on after the bath to prevent chills.

XIII. The forms of labour and tasks exacted do not affect the health of the prisoners.

Prisoners losing weight are changed to some other forms of labour. Oil-pressing, wheat-grinding, moonj-twisting, moonj-matting, durree-weaving, cooking, gardening, &c., are the principal forms of labour in this jail. Prisoners are employed only half the day on oil-pressing, and the rest of the day on some form of light labour.

XIV. *Punishments.*—The details are given below :—

1. Solitary confinement	-	-	-	-	-	6	Punishments had no effect whatever on the general health.
2. Penal diet with confinement	-	-	-	-	-	4	
3. Fetters	-	-	-	-	-	23	
4. Degradation	-	-	-	-	-	6	
5. Handcuffs	-	-	-	-	-	89	
6. Forfeiture of marks	-	-	-	-	-	15	
7. Gunny clothing	-	-	-	-	-	4	
8. Reduced diet	-	-	-	-	-	4	
9. Hard labour	-	-	-	-	-	6	
10. Hair cutting of female	-	-	-	-	-	1	
11. Corporal punishment in a way of school discipline	-	-	-	-	-	1	

Total - - - 159 up to 31st December 1893.

XV. As per the following statements :—

Class of Prisoner.	Year.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Convicts	Up to 31st December 1893.	351	285	103	739
Hajats		191	168	49	408

XVI. The principal diseases are dysentery and diarrhoea. The diseases causing admission into hospital are shown in Table B1. No cases of scurvy were treated in hospital during the last year.

XVII. Prisoners are admitted and removed from the convalescent and special gangs under the orders of the medical officer.

Ordinary prisoners are weighed once a fortnight, and convalescent and infirm gangs every Sunday. The weighments are made by the Civil Hospital Assistant.

XVIII. Medical inspections are made daily by the Civil Surgeon. There is a special inspection parade every Sunday morning, and any prisoner found to be losing weight or of sickly appearance is placed under special circumstances regarding work and food.

In 1892 the principal mortality was in the month of March, i.e., three deaths.

In 1893 no deaths occurred up to 14th April. During April of this year there were three deaths. For details see accompanying statement.

CASUALTY Roll of the Arrah Jail for the Year 1893.

NAME.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Employment previous to imprisonment.	Employment in Jail.	Class in abstract.	Sentence.	Completed imprisonment.	Cause of Death.	Date of admission into Hospital.	Date of Death.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1. Khobari Ahir -	Male	48 yrs.	Hindu	Cultivator	Surkee-pounding	Convict	<i>Yrs. m. d.</i> 10 0 0	<i>Yrs. m. d.</i> 0 4 14	Inflammation of brain.	10-4-93	15-4-93
2. Behari Ahir -	Do.	70 "	Do.	Ditto	Convalescent gang	Do.	1 0 0	0 6 10	Debility and old age.	29-3-93	15-4-93
3. Gobind Musher -	Do.	25 "	Musher	Labourer	Nil	Hajat	Nil	0 0 25	Dysentery	23-4-93	28-4-93
4. Ghorbhari Bind -	Do.	44 "	Hindu	Ditto	Carrying cart C.G.	Convict	2 6 0	0 5 22	Ditto	7-4-93	2-5-93
5. Jaw Telli -	Do.	35 "	Do.	Oil seller	Special gang	Do.	For life	0 9 29	Ditto	9-5-93	19-5-93
6. Shiuraj Ahir -	Do.	60 "	Do.	Cultivator	Ditto	Do.	2 0 0	1 0 22	Pneumonia	2-8-93	14-8-93
7. Jamadar Bai -	Do.	30 "	Do.	Ditto	Nil	Hajat	Nil.	0 0 7	Diarrhoea	15-8-93	22-8-93
8. Mussamut Rajwatia	Female	24 "	Do.	Ditto	Convalescent gang	Convict	2 9 0	0 9 0	Ditto	19-8-93	21-8-93
9. Jeobodhun Ahir -	Male	45 "	Do.	Ditto	Nil	Hajat	Nil.	0 0 5	Severe bruises	20-10-93	25-8-93
10. Roghoonundun Singh.	Do.	30 "	Do.	Ditto	Sutri	Convict	3 0 0	0 4 7	Dysentery	7-11-93	2-12-93
11. Birjbhookham Doosadh.	Do.	41 "	Do.	Labourer	Nil	Do.	5 0 0	0 0 28	Ditto	2-12-93	30-12-93

CASUALTY Roll of the Arrah Jail for the Year 1892.

NAME.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Employment previous to imprisonment.	Employment in Jail.	Class in abstract.	Sentence.	Completed Imprisonment.	Cause of Death.	Date of admission into Hospital.	Date of Death.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1. Shine Rutton Rai -	Male	70 yrs.	Hindu	Cultivator	Convalescent gang	Convict	<i>Yrs. m. d.</i> 0 4 0	<i>Yrs. m. d.</i> 0 3 14	Bronchitis	30-1-92	30-1-92
2. Jugdeep Singh -	Do.	55 "	Do.	Ditto	Moonj work	Do.	1 0 0	0 1 27	Influenza	11-3-92	17-3-92
3. Ram Khelawan Ahir	Do.	30 "	Do.	Ditto	Spinning twine	Do.	2 0 0	0 3 18	Ditto	15-3-92	22-3-92
4. Shimdeni Ahir -	Do.	22 "	Do.	Ditto	Hospital	Do.	—	0 1 29	Pneumonia	17-3-92	19-3-92
5. Thakoor Pandey -	Do.	65 "	Do.	Ditto	Spinning twine	Do.	0 8 0	0 5 20	Dysentery	9-4-92	14-4-92
6. Bharosa Ahir -	Do.	60 "	Do.	Ditto	Outer garden	Do.	0 1 0	0 0 27	Septicæmia	2-11-92	14-11-92
7. Ghoora Kando -	Do.	40 "	Do.	Ditto	Convalescent gang	Do.	0 9 0	0 2 22	Diarrhoea	23-12-92	27-12-92

C H A P R A.

REPORT OF SANITARY COMMITTEE, CHAPRA JAIL.

THE Committee appointed under the terms of Government of Bengal letter, No. 425 P. D. of 16th October 1893 to inquire into the sanitation of certain jails in Bengal, met at the Chapra Jail on the 3rd and 4th March 1894, and visited every part of the jail and its surroundings. They also inspected the arrangements for raising the drinking water for the jail from the river Gogra.

2. The following table shows the health of prisoners on admission to, and discharge from, jail during the five years ending 1893 :
General health and effect of jail life.

STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners discharged in each of the past Five Years both on Admission and on Discharge.

YEARS.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number discharged as moribund.	Remarks.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1889 -	1,507	1,281	156	70	1,289	179	39	10	4	2	16	—	—
1890 -	1,649	1,426	154	69	1,479	130	40	11	2	2	15	—	—
1891 -	1,728	1,310	349	69	1,539	139	50	15	2	3	20	—	—
1892 -	1,852	1,203	510	139	1,348	425	79	18	5	4	27	1	—
1893 -	2,089	1,541	424	124	1,687	319	83	2	1	3	6	2	—
TOTAL -	8,825	6,761	1,593	471	7,342	1,192	291	56	14	14	84	3	—

In 1892, an unhealthy year, 35 per cent. were admitted in indifferent or bad health, and 27 per cent. discharged in indifferent and bad health. There was a slight improvement in the health of the prisoners residing in jail. In 1893, a healthy year, 26 per cent. were admitted in indifferent and bad health, and 19 per cent. were discharged in indifferent and bad health. During the five years, out of 8,825 prisoners, 2,064 were admitted and 1,483 prisoners discharged in indifferent and bad health. The respective percentages being 23 and 16. The general effect, therefore, of residence in jail appears to be beneficial to the health of the prisoners.

3. On inquiring into the cause of sickness and mortality in the Saran Jail, it is noticed that in four out of the five years ending 1893, cholera was present, and is the principal cause of mortality, accounting for 34 out of 87 deaths, including three moribund prisoners released in these five years. The reports furnished at the time do not satisfactorily explain the cause of these outbreaks. Cholera prevailed in the district, town and bazar, but the disease could not be directly traced to importation, though a hajut prisoner, who had attended court and afterwards was attacked by cholera, was in 1889 suspected. In 1890 the outbreak was attributed to "atmospheric poisoning," and there was cholera at the time in the bazar which surrounds the jail. In 1891, the late Inspector General of Jails, who made a local inquiry, came to the conclusion that the disease was imported by a prisoner who came from the Rangpur Jail. In 1892, 32 cases occurred, of which 16 were fatal. Cholera was present in the bazar at the time, and there had been some suspicious cases of diarrhoea previous to the outbreak. There was no proof or probability of contagion, and the only sanitary defect noticed was that there had been some overcrowding for 40 days previous. There was some suspicion

suspicion, however, of the outbreak being possibly due to the digging out of a dirty tank in the jail compound, the mud removed being spread over the ground inside the jail. There was a suspicious case in 1893, but the medical officer thinks it was a case of irritation of the intestines, due to the presence of worms.

The Committee are of opinion that so long as the present arrangement of obtaining drinking water from the main stream of the river is maintained, the chances of future outbreaks will be much diminished, and will be rendered still more improbable if the whole of the water for drinking, cooking, and bathing is obtained from the same source by pump and pipe.

Excluding cholera and including moribund prisoners released, the death-rate, omitting fractions, is as follows:—

1889	-	-	-	-	53 per mille.
1890	-	-	-	-	33 „
1891	-	-	-	-	39 „
1892	-	-	-	-	37 „
1893	-	-	-	-	28 „

The jail was at the time of our visit very free from sickness. Ague is a very prevalent disease, both in the district and in jail, and accounts for a large number of admissions to hospital, especially in the year 1893, when the number of admissions for ague was more than double that of 1892. Ague is said to be increasing in the Saran district, and is reported by the civil surgeon to be the chief cause of disease in the district. The cases in jail were of a mild type and caused no death in 1893. Diarrhoea was very common in 1892 and 1893, and was probably partly due to the prevalence of intestinal worms. During the five years under notice, there were 23 deaths from dysentery, of which 10 occurred in 1889. In 1893 there were 92 admissions to hospital for dysentery and three deaths. The hospital tickets for this year were examined, and it was evident that it is the custom to return as dysentery all cases in which mucus, or blood and mucus, occur in the stools. The superintendent's suspicions were aroused by the trivial nature of the attacks and their recurrence, and on inquiry he discovered that probably 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of this district suffer from worms, principally *ascaris lumbricoides*, and that many of the cases of so-called dysentery were symptoms caused by intestinal irritation, due to the presence of worms, and readily curable on their expulsion. Many of the diarrhoea cases may also be attributed to the same cause. A great proportion of the other cases treated as dysentery were of the slightest description, and cured at once by a dose of Dover's powders or some simple treatment, and it is probable that in many of these cases the frequent presence of worms has induced a tendency to irritation of the intestines, which on some slight cause, such as unsuitable or indigestible food, exposure to cold or damp, shows itself by mucus, or blood and mucus, in the stools.

The following table shows the diseases prevalent in the jail and the number of admissions to hospital caused by them:—

STATEMENT of Sickness in the last Five Years.

Principal Diseases. 1.	Number of admissions into Hospital for				
	1889. 2.	1890. 3.	1891. 4.	1892. 5.	1893. 6.
Simple continued fever - - - - -	-	6	4	-	-
Enteric fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Cholera - - - - -	6	13	11	32	1
Epidemic diarrhoea - - - - -	-	11	8	7	-
Dysentery - - - - -	73	53	29	32	92
Remittent fever - - - - -	-	1	12	2	2
Syphilis - - - - -	6	3	2	6	10
Gonorrhoea - - - - -	-	-	-	1	3
Worms - - - - -	1	3	13	16	14
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal - - - - -	1	1	-	2	1
Inflammation of the external ear - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2
Bronchitis, acute - - - - -	2	2	10	2	4
„ catarrhal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6

Statement of Sickness in the last five years—concluded.

Principal Diseases. 1.	Number of admissions into Hospital for				
	1889. 2.	1890. 3.	1891. 4.	1892. 5.	1893. 6.
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	1	-	1	4
Tubercle of lungs - - - - -	3	1	-	2	-
Dyspepsia - - - - -	1	4	12	-	4
Diarrhoea - - - - -	18	16	3	117	85
Abscess - - - - -	1	2	5	2	9
Boil - - - - -	-	1	-	2	10
Itch - - - - -	-	1	3	4	3
Influenza - - - - -	-	12	-	22	-
Anæmia - - - - -	9	7	16	10	5
Ague - - - - -	47	41	82	54	119
TOTAL admissions into Hospital - - -	201	213	266	378	429
Daily average strength - - -	243.60	242.56	303.60	324.13	281.75
Maximum number confined on any one day	347	293	396	405	362
TOTAL capacity - - -	358	358	358	358	328

The following Table shows the causes of mortality in the last five years :—

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	State of Health on Admission into Jail.			Period passed in Jail.						
						Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Under one Month.	Under three Months.	Under six Months.	Under one Year.	Under two Years and above.	Under Trial.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
Cholera - - - - -	3	7	8	16	-	30	3	1	5	4	5	5	1	4	
Epidemic diarrhœa - - - - -	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	
Dysentery - - - - -	10	2	5	3	3	18	5	-	2	8	8	3	1	1	
Diarrhœa - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Ague - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Remittent fever - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Tubercle of lungs - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Anæmia - - - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	
Spasmodic asthma - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Cut throat - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Apoplexy - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
General debility - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Congestion of brain - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Enteritis, acute - - - - -	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	
Enteric fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL Deaths - - -	16	15	20	27	6	62	12	10	15	26	17	15	3	6	
Death-rate per mille - - -	65.6	61.8	65.8	83.2	21.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number released as moribund - - -	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Death rate, including moribunds.	65.6	61.8	65.8	86.3	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(1893.) The death-rate under the head Dysentery is still higher than it should be.
W. H. G.

4. The tables below are intended to show the capacity of the sleeping wards, the number of prisoners confined in them, and the measures taken to relieve overcrowding when the number exceeded the ordinary sleeping accommodation.

STATEMENT showing capacity of Wards.

Number of Wards.	Dimension.			Cubical Contents.	Number accommodated.	REMARKS. Stating Cubical Space and Superficial Area given to each Prisoner, and giving Dates, and Amount of Overcrowding, if any.																																																																																				
	L.	B.	H.																																																																																							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.																																																																																				
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>																																																																																							
Number 1 - -	46 0	18 0	13 6	11,178	20	At 36 superficial feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner.																																																																																				
" 2 - -	47 0	18 0	14 0	11,844	22	The following are the details of overcrowding during the year 1893 :-																																																																																				
" 3 - -	-	-	Godown.			Overcrowding in hajut ward from 7th January to 31st December 1893.																																																																																				
" 4 - -	49 6	18 0	14 6	12,919	24	Overcrowding in female ward from 1st to 28th February, 1st to 13th, and 16th, 17th March, 13th, 14th, and 23rd to 29th August, 24th, and 26th to 30th November, and 1st to 12th December 1893.																																																																																				
" 5 - -	49 6	18 0	14 6	12,919	24	Convicts.- 4th, 8th, 23rd to 28th February, 29th to 30th November, and 1st to 12th December 1893.																																																																																				
" 6 - -	49 6	18 0	14 6	12,919	24	Excess Number of Prisoners locked up than the actual capacity of the Wards. <table><tr><td>December.</td><td>12.</td><td>39</td><td>3</td><td>1st to 26th.</td><td>36</td><td>1st to 12th.</td></tr><tr><td>November.</td><td>11.</td><td>31</td><td>2</td><td>24th and 28th to 30th.</td><td>19</td><td>29th to 30th.</td></tr><tr><td>October.</td><td>10.</td><td>19</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>September.</td><td>9.</td><td>21</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>August.</td><td>8.</td><td>46</td><td>10</td><td>13th, 14th, and 23rd to 29th.</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>July.</td><td>7.</td><td>62</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>June.</td><td>6.</td><td>52</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>May.</td><td>5.</td><td>39</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>April.</td><td>4.</td><td>15</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>March.</td><td>3.</td><td>12</td><td>3</td><td>1st, 13th, 16th, and 17th March.</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>February.</td><td>2.</td><td>15</td><td>11</td><td>4th, 8th, and 23rd to 26th.</td><td>8</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>January.</td><td>1.</td><td>14</td><td>11</td><td>From 1st January to 28th February.</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table> A. Hajut ward. B. Female ward. C. Convict wards.	December.	12.	39	3	1st to 26th.	36	1st to 12th.	November.	11.	31	2	24th and 28th to 30th.	19	29th to 30th.	October.	10.	19	-	-	-	-	September.	9.	21	-	-	-	-	August.	8.	46	10	13th, 14th, and 23rd to 29th.	-	-	July.	7.	62	-	-	-	-	June.	6.	52	-	-	-	-	May.	5.	39	-	-	-	-	April.	4.	15	-	-	-	-	March.	3.	12	3	1st, 13th, 16th, and 17th March.	-	-	February.	2.	15	11	4th, 8th, and 23rd to 26th.	8	-	January.	1.	14	11	From 1st January to 28th February.	-	-
December.	12.	39	3	1st to 26th.	36		1st to 12th.																																																																																			
November.	11.	31	2	24th and 28th to 30th.	19		29th to 30th.																																																																																			
October.	10.	19	-	-	-		-																																																																																			
September.	9.	21	-	-	-		-																																																																																			
August.	8.	46	10	13th, 14th, and 23rd to 29th.	-		-																																																																																			
July.	7.	62	-	-	-		-																																																																																			
June.	6.	52	-	-	-		-																																																																																			
May.	5.	39	-	-	-		-																																																																																			
April.	4.	15	-	-	-		-																																																																																			
March.	3.	12	3	1st, 13th, 16th, and 17th March.	-		-																																																																																			
February.	2.	15	11	4th, 8th, and 23rd to 26th.	8		-																																																																																			
January.	1.	14	11	From 1st January to 28th February.	-	-																																																																																				
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" 8 - -	49 9	18 0	14 4	12,835	23																																																																																					
" 9 - -	49 9	18 0	14 4	12,835	23																																																																																					
" 10 - -	49 9	18 0	14 4	12,835	23																																																																																					
" 11 - -	49 9	18 0	14 4	12,835	23																																																																																					
" 12 - -	49 9	18 0	14 4	12,835	23																																																																																					
Female ward - -	36 6	18 0	12 6	7,884	15																																																																																					
Hospital - -	81 0	18 0	12 6	18,225	34																																																																																					
Hajut - -	43 0	18 0	12 6	9,675	18																																																																																					
Civil - -	23 7	11 0	9 4	2,421	5																																																																																					
Cells - -	-	-	-	-	4																																																																																					
When the number of prisoners exceeds the ordinary sleeping accommodation, the excess number sleep in verandahs and worksheds. When the number of under-trial prisoners exceeds the capacity of the under-trial ward, they are locked up in an empty convict ward. When the number of females exceeds the capacity, they are placed in the worksheds. Prisoners sleeping in worksheds are provided with extra gunny bedding and blankets, vide Superintendent's demi-official, dated 18th March 1894.																																																																																										

EXTRACT from the Sanitary sheet attached to the Annual return of Sick Prisoners for ultimate transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for the Jail at Chapra, for the year 1893.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
How long did any over-crowding last?	25 days.	28 days.	15 days.	-	-	-	-	9 days.	-	-	6 days.	12 days.
Maximum	316	337	324	315	299	304	295	281	305	303	389	356
Minimum	277	301	284	214	250	270	258	215	226	259	262	272

5. The Committee wish to express their approval of the arrangements made for obtaining a pure supply of drinking water from the main stream of the river Gogra, which is raised from the main current by means of a pump on a floating platform anchored in the stream, and provided with a hose for filling the iron water cart. This is an excellent arrangement for a small supply of water, but as owing to difficulties of carriage from the town to the jail, a considerable distance, only drinking water can be transported, the Committee advise that the jail and river be connected by a pump and pipe capable of raising and delivering sufficient water in the jail for drinking, cooking and bathing, and all other purposes.

The analysis of the unfiltered river water is given below :

RESULTS of Analysis expressed in parts 100,000.

1. Total Solid Matter.	2. Chlorine.	3. Free Ammonia.	4. Albuminoid Ammonia.	5. Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	6. Previous Sewage Contamination.	* Hardness, Clark's Scale.			10. Nitrates and Nitrites.	11. Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	12. Sulphates.
						7. Total Hardness.	8. Temporary.	9. Permanent.			
1.20	.4	.004	.008	.02	—	9.5	7.5	2.0	Trace and none.	No blackening.	Present.

6. The following table shows the amount and variation of food given to different classes of prisoners. The Committee notice that since 1888 it has been the custom to give 5 chitaks of atta at the morning meal. As this was not pure wheat atta, but partly composed of makai atta, allowance should have been made, and 5½ chitaks of the mixed atta given. Potatoes were given from the 21st January to 21st April 1893, instead of rice, at the early morning meal. This latter alteration is in accordance with instructions issued by the Inspector General of Jails, in Circular 32 of 1889. Ordinary diet was issued during the present year, under orders of the Inspector General of Jails, dated 15th February. In the second table are given the figures of prisoners losing weight in the five years ending 1893. The average number of prisoners losing weight in this jail is 28 per cent. of those discharged, which is considerably above the average for the rest of the province. At the same time they notice that the percentage of those who gained weight has increased from 36 per cent. in 1889 to 40 per cent. in 1890, to 48 per cent. in 1891, 53 per cent. in 1892, and 56 per cent. in 1893, the latter figure being above the total average of the province for the last two years. The substitution of fish and dohi for a portion of the dāl noted at the foot of the table is judicious, and affords a variation of ordinary food of much dietetic value.

DIET SCALE : how Varied during 1892-93. Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners.		Non-labouring Prisoners.	
1.		2.	
	Chitaks.		Chitaks.
Rice - - - - -	6	Rice - - - - -	5
Atta mixed with makai and wheat, each at ½.	5	Atta mixed - - - - -	4
Dāl - - - - -	3	Dāl - - - - -	2
Vegetable - - - - -	3	Vegetable - - - - -	2
Oil - - - - -	¼	Oil - - - - -	¼
Salt - - - - -	1½	Salt - - - - -	1½
Condiments - - - - -	½	Condiments - - - - -	½
Firewood - - - - -	8	Firewood - - - - -	8
Amchoor and mango pickles - -	¼	Amchoor and mango pickles -	¼
Putwa - - - - -	¼	Putwa - - - - -	¼
Tamarind - - - - -	¼	Tamarind - - - - -	¼

(1.) In 1892 rice, at the rate of 6 chitaks per head, was issued for the evening meal.

(2.) Atta (2½ chitaks wheat and 2½ chitaks makai mixed together) issued for the morning meal.

(3.) Oil from mango pickles issued with the diet of prisoners.

The following changes made in the year 1893 :—

(1.) Two chitaks dohi in place of 2 chitaks dāl issued once a week in January, February, April, and May, and twice a week in March 1893.

(2.) Two chitaks of fish in lieu of 2 chitaks dāl issued on the 17th May and 8th and 10th June 1893.

(3.) Sweet potatoes, at the rate of 1½ chitaks per prisoner, issued to the prisoners for their early morning meal, in place of suttoo, from 1st January to 21st April 1893, and

(4.) 1½ chitaks gram made into suttoo issued to all under-trial prisoners for their early morning meal from 7th July to 15th October 1893.

The following changes made in the year 1892 :—

(1.) Dohi was issued at the rate of 2 chitaks per prisoner twice a week throughout the year, in place of 2 chitaks dāl.

(2.) Sweet potatoes were issued for the early morning meal in place of gram, from 25th December 1892.

(3.) Fish was issued at the rate of 2 chitaks per prisoner, in place of 2 chitaks of dāl, from 2nd to 16th April and on 27th May 1892.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners Discharged, Number who Gained in Weight, Number who had Lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained Stationary at the Time of their Discharge.

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Remained Stationary.	Number Gained Weight.	Number Lost Weight.	Ratio per Cent. of those who Lost Weight.	Ratio per Cent. of those who Gained Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1889 - - -	1,507	546	546	415	27	36
1890 - - -	1,649	487	665	497	30	40
1891 - - -	1,808	435	881	492	27	48
1892 - - -	1,852	352	992	508	27	53
1893 - - -	2,089	316	1,171	602	28	56
TOTAL - -	8,905	2,136	4,255	2,514	28	48

7. The following table shows the employment of prisoners. The Committee do not find that it has injuriously affected the health of the prisoners. Employment. The superintendent speaks in terms of praise of the practice of supplying weakly prisoners with light labour suited to their powers, instead of allowing them to lie about the hospital compound, and he also found that prisoners employed extramurally gained in weight and improved in health and strength much more rapidly than those employed inside the jail. It is noticed that he took suitable precautions to prevent prisoners extramurally employed suffering from the effects of weather.

STATEMENT showing the Employment of Labouring Prisoners during the past Five Years.

	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescents and Infirm.	On Unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in Preparing Articles for Jail Consumption.	Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number Hired out to Municipality.	Average number Sentenced to Labour.
									Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1889 - - -	10-00	35-71	-	8-95	24-00	20-00	17-56	7-46	44-52	-	43-37	-	211-57
1890 - - -	8-58	33-28	-	8-07	24-08	20-07	16-28	-	69-67	-	26-03	-	206-06
1891 - - -	11-59	45-16	3-97	11-02	28-19	26-32	24-10	-	89-29	-	25-97	-	266-11
1892 - - -	11-36	74-43	12-42	13-89	28-03	30-55	27-37	10-66	42-24	-	33-45	5-30	289-70
1893 - - -	15-98	13-47	25-64	16-27	27-77	25-45	33-36	9-53	12-31	1-24	43-54	18-29	236-85

8. The figures given below do not show any connection between the number and severity of punishments and the sick rate. Those for the year 1893 include, under the orders of the Government of India, "warnings," which were not previously held to be punishments.

PUNISHMENTS.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
A. By Criminal Courts -	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
B. Solitary confinement, with penal diet.	15	-	-	13	22	52	69	9	25	15	3	-	-	4*
Solitary confinement -	23	59	32	7	14	7	1	46	-	1	2	-	13	30
Reduced diet -	93	117	33	37	2	7	-	-	-	32	11	-	-	47
Corporal punishments -	19	5	2	1	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	9	8	5
All other punishments	56	135	90	64	161	90	92	126	60	77	132	332	294	310
C. Total Punishments -	206	317	157	122	205	157	163	181	86	126	149	341	315	400
D. Average number of convicts.	127·57	127·04	117·57	205·07	220·73	214·43	189·89	161·44	187·67	219·83	212·62	273·24	297·30	247·46*
Ratio of Column C. -	161·47	249·52	133·53	59·49	92·87	73·21	85·84	112·11	45·82	57·31	70·07	124·79	105·95	161·64
Ratio of daily sick per cent. of jail population.	5·56	8·80	5·15	4·06	7·28	6·61	5·71	4·73	4·80	4·38	3·86	4·03	3·60	5·14
Death-rate per 1,000 of jail population, including moribunds released.	47·9	62·9	85·0	39·0	4·5	27·9	31·5	30·9	31·9	68·2	65·8	62·2	84·0	28·2
Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2

N.B.—For convicts only.

* Including warnings.

9. The following statement shows the daily average strength and of sick, total deaths and death-rate per thousand of all classes of prisoners, convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners for the past fourteen years at the Saran Jail :—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Daily average strength -	153·53	147·84	143·13	242·28	255·40	239·71	207·41	184·16	203·65	243·60	242·56	303·60	324·13	281·75
Ditto - sick -	8·02	11·70	6·51	9·15	17·03	14·96	11·40	8·19	9·28	10·64	9·13	12·16	11·62	13·78
Ratio per cent. of strength -	5·22	7·91	4·54	3·77	6·66	6·25	5·49	4·44	4·55	4·36	3·76	4·00	3·58	4·88
Total Deaths -	6	8	11	9	5	6	6	6	6	16	15	20	27	
Death-rate per thousand, including moribunds released.	39·0	54·1	76·8	37·1	19·5	25·0	28·9	32·5	29·4	65·6	61·8	65·8	83·2	21·2
Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Death-rate, including moribunds released.	39·0	54·1	76·8	37·1	19·5	25·0	28·9	32·5	29·4	65·6	61·8	65·8	86·3	28·3

10. The health of the jail at present and during the year 1893 has been very good, and the mortality, including moribunds released, reached the low figure of 28·3 per mille. This appears to dispose of the statements that this jail, on account of its construction, antiquity of site, and position in the middle of a populous town, should be destroyed and reconstructed on another site, and the Committee are inclined to think that, for the natives of this country, the hut style of architecture, with plenty of roof ventilation, as seen in this jail, is as equally suitable as buildings of a more pretentious and permanent character.

The Committee make the following recommendations :—

(1) That levels be taken between the jail and river so as to see whether the occasional inundations mentioned by the Superintendent can be prevented, and to ascertain the best course for a masonry drain to carry off surface water.

(2) Raising

(2) Raising the plinth of the sleeping wards and workshed to a height of two feet. This will necessitate the raising of roofs to allow of sufficient cubic space.

(3) That the height of internal walls, with the exception of that of the female ward, be reduced to eight feet.

(4) Cultivation of vegetables, except in the workyard, which is a separate enclosure, to be discontinued.

(5) Leeping should not be done during the rains. Lime-washing of wards should be done every three months.

(6) The seats in the general latrine should be increased to 40.

(7) That the river water from the main stream, in quantity sufficient for drinking, cooking, and bathing, be introduced into the jail by pump and pipe.

(8) The tank in the south-east corner of the jail compound, which is partly filled with municipal rubbish and which is in a most unwholesome state, to be acquired by Government and filled in by jail labour with earth brought from a site selected by the Committee where a new tank will be dug.

(9) The remarks made in the Report on the Arrah Jail as to the prevention of dysentery apply equally in this jail, and we do not think it necessary to repeat them.

11. The answers to Appendix II. of Government of India's letter No. 545 of 18th September 1893, have been prepared by the Superintendent, and are given in Appendix I. annexed to this Report.

APPENDIX I.

I. *General Health of the District.*—The following table, extracted from the records of the Civil Surgeon's Office, shows the principal causes of mortality in this district for the last ten years :—

Years.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Other diseases.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1884 - - -	1,338	2,640	19,639	3,931	18,889	46,437
1885 - - -	4,558	281	18,737	4,039	21,767	49,382
1886 - - -	2,024	119	19,065	3,262	20,150	44,620
1887 - - -	7,844	229	17,316	3,862	17,417	46,718
1888 - - -	2,118	441	15,128	2,483	15,001	35,171
1889 - - -	1,768	429	19,506	3,353	18,389	43,445
1890 - - -	3,372	653	21,452	3,131	16,454	45,062
1891 - - -	6,061	380	24,692	2,909	20,844	54,886
1892 - - -	7,655	468	34,571	2,841	25,789	71,324
1893 - - -	241	61	30,129	2,310	25,196	57,937

It will be observed that out of these 10 years, the year 1892 had by far the largest mortality from all causes, 71,324, which is equal to a death-rate of 37·49 per mille. The year 1893 follows with a mortality of 57,937, equal to a death-rate of 25·26, and after this comes the year 1891 with a mortality of 54,856, equal to a death-rate of 24·06 per mille. These three years have far the largest death rate of any of the 10 years noted in the appended table, and I may state, from looking back at the record since 1876, by far the greatest death-rate since that period of 17 years, seeing that in this long period that the highest mortality recorded was 37·49 in the notoriously unhealthy year 1892, when cholera and fever ravaged the district. I think it may be conceded that the district on the whole is a fairly healthy one, seeing that Mr. Hardy, the expert to whom the census figures of Bengal were given over for criticism in England, puts down the true death-rate for Bengal at 39·9, granting that the figures of Saran district are probably as correct as those of other districts in the province.

All available tables and statistics show that the district is never free from cholera to a greater or less extent, and the same may be said of dysentery, diarrhoea, and smallpox, though happily in a lesser degree; but it will be observed that it is the diseases classed under "Fever" in the mortuary returns which swell the death-rate in the district, and that this cause of mortality appears to be gradually increasing year by year, and in the year 1893 considerably more than half the deaths were due to fever alone. Fever was first noticed to have been the chief cause of deaths in this district in the year 1881, and has more or less continued to be so since. It most undoubtedly is the chief cause of sickness and bad health amongst the people at present. This malarious fever is said to be increasing in the district from the following causes :—(a) The railway forming a barrier from end to end of the district to the flow of water off the land owing to imperfect waterway; (b) increased irrigation from canals; (c) over-population and consequent over-cultivation of the land, by which water is prevented finding its way off by the natural channels.

The other most common causes of disease in this district are rheumatic affections and syphilitic affections, which dispensary and jail figures show to be very common, and which complicate and aggravate malarial affections throughout the district. Worms are also a most fertile source of sickness, leading to anæmia followed by dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and I think sometimes dysentery and a host of other affections. The *dochmius duodenalis* and the *ascaris lumbricoides* are the worms particularly referred to. Goitre is endemic in the north and west of the district, affecting particular villages, with sporadic cases in others throughout the district.

General Health of the Town of Chapra.—The jail is situated in the immediate neighbourhood in the north part of the town of Chapra, and on three sides—south, north, and west—it is surrounded by bazars and streets, being open to the east to a greater or less extent. Being so near the town, the health of the jail must necessarily be affected by the health of the town. The appended table shows the deaths registered in the town of Chapra for the last 10 years. The highest death-rate recorded in this period is 29·10 in 1885, and the lowest 8·50 in 1885, whilst this year it is 18·49. Judging from these figures, the town appears to be a fairly healthy one. As will be seen, the number of deaths from the different causes from year to year are fairly proportionate to the number of deaths from the same causes throughout the district, and no further comment need be made. The same diseases are prevalent in Chapra as those already noticed as most prevalent in the district, as above noted. I have no figures at my disposal to elucidate the fact as to whether the immediate neighbourhood of the jail is more or less unhealthy than any other part of the town of Chapra.

DEATHS registered from different causes in the Chapra town for the last Ten Years, 1884-93.

YEARS.	Population according to census of	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injury.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
						Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
						Male.	Female.													
1884 - - -	53,249	90	95	599	227	1	1	19	5	26	200	1,237	1.65	1.78	11.24	4.26	.48	3.75	23.23	22.85
1885 - - -	-	371	5	545	248	5	-	16	5	26	355	1,550	6.96	.09	10.23	4.65	.48	6.66	29.10	21.95
1886 - - -	-	92	3	282	168	2	-	25	-	27	196	768	1.72	.05	5.29	3.15	.50	3.68	14.42	24.63
1887 - - -	-	89	7	133	106	-	-	10	4	14	104	453	1.67	.13	2.49	1.99	.26	1.95	8.50	21.23
1888 - - -	53,249	230.	8	171	85	1	2	17	3	23	218	735	4.31	.15	3.21	1.59	.43	4.09	13.80	19.24
1889 - - -	51,670	103	42	326	162	1	4	33	11	49	484	1,116	1.99	.81	6.80	3.13	.84	8.39	21.59	18.36
1890 - - -	-	195	43	215	99	-	-	30	3	33	286	871	3.77	.83	4.16	1.91	.63	5.53	16.85	17.88
1891 - - -	57,352	200	42	312	169	1	-	40	3	44	683	1,450	3.48	.73	5.44	2.94	.76	11.90	25.28	13.75
1892 - - -	-	240	6	611	164	-	1	31	6	38	596	1,655	4.18	.10	10.65	2.85	.66	10.39	28.85	16.12
1893 - - -	-	36	2	363	214	-	2	32	5	39	376	1,030	.62	.03	6.82	3.73	.68	6.55	18.49	21.07
-	1,646	253	3,557	1,642	11	10	253	45	319	3,448	10,865	30.91	4.75	66.79	30.83	5.99	64.75	203.91	-	-

II. Drainage.—The position of the jail site with regard to—

(1) *The general drainage of the locality.*—The drainage of the town of Chapra generally is very imperfect, through the want of a proper drainage scheme having not yet been put into force. At high flood the level of the river is above the level of the lower parts of the town, thus preventing water running off the land, and often flooding the streets, except when the river is at its highest. A fairly good fall exists everywhere, and the town could easily be drained. The side drains of the city are mere cess-pits, containing all sorts of decomposing rubbish, and are useless for removing water, and can only have an injurious effect on the water. Some part of the storm-water of the town passes into tanks, which are only replenished and cleaned during the rains. To the east of the jail and within 30 yards of the wall there is a very foul tank, connected with a temple, and to the south of the jail wall, and within 20 yards of it, is a very foul tank belonging to the Bettiah Raj. There is another large tank to the west of the jail, but not so near it as the other two, but they all no doubt are injurious to the health of the jail, and probably affect the quality of the water-supply.

(2) *Neighbourhood of (a) swamps.*—In the rains and during the first month of the cold weather the strip of land between the jail and the railway line may be called a swamp, all the low-lying land there, including a part of the jail garden, being covered with stagnant water and decaying vegetation. On the other side of the railway line to the north and east of the jail is an immense tract of country which is a swampy rice-field.

(b) *Cultivation.*—The paddy-fields above referred to are about 500 yards distant from the jail, on the other side of the line. There is also the jail garden, about 20 yards from the jail, and about eight bighas in extent.

(c) *Insanitary dwellings.*—As above stated, the jail is surrounded on the north, south, and west, by bazars, all of which may be called insanitary, seeing that the houses are crowded together, have most of them cattlesheds and private privies attached, that the inhabitants bathe and wash dirty clothes in the wells and in the tanks in the immediate vicinity of the jail walls.

III. The surface drainage of the jail site is very fair, and there is a good natural fall from it, except to the west, where drainage is interrupted by the bad drainage of the locality when anything like a heavy fall of rain occurs. In anything like an unusually heavy fall of rain the whole of the jail site is inundated, and water takes hours to get away, owing to the general drainage of the neighbourhood being interrupted and imperfect.

IV. *Subsoil water levels.*—At the present time water is 16 feet below the ground level in a disused jail well. In the same well, in May last, it was 18 feet below ground level, and in the month of August it was 13 feet below ground level. Beyond these rough observations, noted by myself since taking charge of the Chapra Jail in April last, I can find no record in the jail office.

V. The area of the jail enclosure is about 5,000 square yards. (1) Height of the enclosing wall of the jail barrack compound is 12 feet. The position of the wall with reference to the sleeping barracks can be better understood from the plan, and its exact distance from each barrack I have marked in the plan in red ink. I have also marked the exact distance of one barrack from another in the plan in the same manner, and it will be observed how much the barracks interfere with free ventilation by the proximity to one another. The proximity of the enclosing wall interferes with free ventilation in the hospital yard on the north side, otherwise not.

(2) Height of the subdividing walls between the barrack yard and hospital, female and under trial wards, and the walls dividing these wards from one another, is shown in the accompanying plan in red ink, as well as the exact measurement of these smaller enclosures in black. The small size of these yards and their more or less high subdividing and enclosing yards, I am of opinion, interferes with the free perflation of air in all of them, and these yards are the most constantly occupied and most crowded of any part of the jail from year's end to year's end.

(3) *Cultivation*.—The greater part of the jail barrack yard as well as nearly the whole of the workyard behind is cultivated, and grows vegetables for jail consumption. The soil is manured chiefly with the ashes of the cook room, and cow urine in a diluted state is used for watering plants. No human ordure is used for manuring the enclosure. The enclosure is irrigated by well water during the dry months, but not heavily, and no water lodges about. I believe the growing of plants and vegetables to be beneficial inside the enclosure, by absorbing carbonic acid and other gases and giving off oxygen, besides absorbing noxious materials from the soil, which in this jail is no doubt saturated with organic materials, as the site is at least 70 years old.

VI. *Position of jail garden*.—The garden is a narrow strip of land, 874 feet long by 302 feet wide, situated to the north of the jail enclosure, and divided from it by the road about 40 feet wide.

VII. The accompanying plan (*vide* Section V.) shows all the jail buildings in detail, consisting of 12 male wards, one of which is now used as a go-down for grain as shown, a female ward, hajut ward, hospital, a small workshop yard in the main enclosure, in which wheat-grinding and oil-pressing are now done, and an open workshed in the back yard, in which soorkee-pounding and wood-cleaning, &c., are done.

(1) *Dormitories*.—(a) *Accommodation*.—A statement has been prepared giving the details of accommodation in all the wards, hospital, and cells in the jail. Verandahs are not included in the estimate. Any overcrowding which existed is also noted in detail for the year 1893. (b) Dormitories are all on the ground floor, and there is no plinth, except in the female ward, under-trial ward, and hospital. (c) Ventilation is affected by means of the gratings in each ward by openings in the ridges and roofs. The dormitories are dry and fairly airy. (d) The dormitories are swept daily, and leeped with fresh mud weekly. Walls are lime-washed annually, and oftener if any outbreak of disease, and there is a dado of coal-tar on each, renewed annually. The sleeping berths in all the wards except the hospital are of sun-dried bricks leeped with mud. Dormitories are never used as workrooms.

(2) *Workrooms*.—There is a large open workshed in the back yard of the jail, 65 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 8 feet high, where bricks are pounded into soorkee, khoa broken, bones crushed, and wood cleft. It is thoroughly well ventilated, as it is simply a roof over the heads of the prisoners without side walls, and is never crowded to the sanctioned accommodation of 36 superficial feet and 540 cubic feet. It is never used as a dormitory. There is a second workshop in the jail enclosure, as shown in the plan, 37 feet 8 inches broad by 63 feet 9 inches long, with two small wheat-grinding sheds in the corners, 20 feet long, 11 feet broad, and 10 feet high. Oil-pressing and rice-husking are carried on under an open verandah in this yard, which is well ventilated, as well as each small wheat-grinding shed in the corners, and the standard superficial and cubic space is allowed to each prisoner. Never used as dormitories.

(3) There are (a) four solitary cells, each having a superficial capacity of 36 and a cubical capacity of 540 feet, with a small yard to each, with walls 14 feet high, and a common yard for the four cells. Ventilation is through the grating of the door, and through ventilators in roof and back wall. The walls of the small yard in front of each obstruct ventilation. The floors are dry. (b) The hospital is built on the same plan as the general wards, and is in a separate enclosure, of the dimensions shown in the plan. The plinth is raised and the floor is pukka. Ventilation in the building is good, though free perflation of air is interfered with by the walls of the yard. The cots are iron, covered with matting. No extra superficial or cubic space per prisoner is allowed over that in the other wards, and the building is often full. I consider it is too small for the jail. (c) There is a separate latrine for day use in the hospital having five seats, in the female ward having six seats, in the under-trial ward having five seats, and a large latrine for the use of the prisoners in general, having 27 seats. All are worked on the dry-earth system, and are kept scrupulously clean. Urine and fœces are received in different receptacles, and each are provided with means of ablution. Prisoners in each workshed are provided with urinals in the shape of a tarred iron receptacle.

The wards and buildings generally have pukka masonry walls, with thatch and tiled roofs. The exact arrangements of the buildings relative to one another, and to the surrounding walls is shown

shown in the plan. The crowding of the male wards together will be noticed, as well as the small size and high surrounding walls of the hospital, female and hajut wards.

VIII. *Clothing*.—During the hot weather prisoners are provided with the following cotton clothing :—

2 Jungias.	1 Gamcha.	1 Blanket-coorta.
1 Coorta.	1 Cap.	2 Blankets,

and during the cold weather an extra blanket is provided at the discretion of the medical officer and during the rains all prisoners on outdoor work are provided with a complete change of clothing. In winter the hospital, infirm, and special gangs are provided with warm woollen jungias, and warm wollen caps, and a warm woollen cholera belt. Attention is paid to the constant patching and renewal of prisoners' clothing as they are worn out. Under-trials, simple and civil prisoners are provided with jail clothing when they are insufficiently provided for by their own clothing. Each prisoner washes his own clothing on Saturday afternoon at the bathing platform and before release. All prisoners' clothing is opened out on Sundays and dried in the sun. Blankets are boiled and washed once a week, as occasion requires.

IX. *Conservancy*.—Is carried out by a special gang of sweepers, and they are strictly taught to work the "dry-earth" system of conservancy in all its details both in the sleeping wards, hospitals and dry latrines, workyards, workshops, drains, and all parts of the jail and its neighbourhood are swept daily, and are all scrupulously neat and clean.

Night urinals.—Are provided in each sleeping ward in recesses of each ward. They are iron receptacles standing on dry earth and kept half full of water. To prevent the use of night-soil pans in wards at night as much as possible, prisoners are given every opportunity of visiting the latrine before lock-up, and any visiting the latrine at night are brought before the medical officer next day and placed on sago diet under medical observation in cells if not found really ill.

Disposal of night-soil and urine.—The night-soil is collected by the sweepers and carried in closed iron receptacles from each ward early in the morning, and from the latrines after each parade, to the Donaldson's ejector, where it is mixed up with dry earth and passed out through the jail wall, where it is received in iron buckets and at once carried to the garden trenching ground. The urine is also collected in closed iron receptacles, carried to the Donaldson's ejector, and passed out through the jail wall, and carried to the garden trenching ground. The different parts of the jail garden to the north of the jail are used as a trenching ground in succession. The distance from the jail well varies from 50 feet to 900 feet.

Trenches 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep, are dug in lines 20 feet long and 1 foot apart, and filled in with 3 inches of night-soil and covered in daily. Crops of Indian corn, cabbage, mustard, &c., are grown on the soil, which is trenched up in about a year after use, and yields excellent results.

X. *Water-supply*.—The whole of the water used for drinking and cooking purposes in this jail has since August 1892 been drawn from the river Gogra, as far above the town of Chapra as possible, and from the running stream, and brought to the jail in iron carts, passed into settling tanks, and from thence passed into the filter boiler and then filtered. The drinking water is drawn from the main stream of the river Gogra by a pump on a floating platform anchored in the stream and provided with a hose. No other water except the river water can be depended on in Chapra. It is boiled and filtered before use.

XI. *Food*.—The appended statement gives the diet scale in use during the years 1892 and 1893. The greatest care is taken in husking rice, grinding the wheat for atta, and in selecting good sound grain at time of purchase. Monotony is avoided by giving rice and dāl for evening meal, and mixed atta and makai in the morning. Different varieties of dāl are given from time to time, and potatoes issued in lieu of dāl, as well as fish occasionally. Vegetables of the very best quality, both native and English, grow luxuriantly in the jail garden. Of English vegetables, cauliflowers, cabbages, turnips, potato, onions, spinach are all supplied in their season; and of native vegetables, radishes, roselle, cucumbers, gourds of various kinds, kuchoo, torai, brinjal, and various kinds of sāgs have been in use throughout the year.

Cooking.—Is carried out by specially selected men of good caste, and the greatest care has been exercised in seeing that the food was properly and carefully cooked, and the bread properly baked. The present cook-house *chulas* on Mr. Larymore's system have just been put up, and are most satisfactory.

Antiscorbutics.—Besides a full supply of native or English vegetables, prisoners have had either mangoes pickled in oil and spices supplied to them, or dried mango in the form of amchoor, putwa, roselle or tamarind, and in the quantities noted in the statement annexed. Great care was taken in seeing that all the soup in which vegetables are boiled is mixed with the dāl, and the oil is taken off the pickled mangoes from time to time and issued to prisoners according to scale, and oil and salt are seen to be put into food by the Hospital Assistant.

DIET SCALE.—How varied during 1892–93. Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners.		Non-labouring Prisoners.	
1		2	
	<i>Chitaks.</i>		<i>Chitaks.</i>
Rice - - - - -	6	Rice - - - - -	5
Atta mixed with makai and wheat, each @ $\frac{1}{2}$.	5	Atta mixed - - - - -	4
Dál - - - - -	3	Dál - - - - -	2
Vegetable - - - - -	3	Vegetable - - - - -	2
Oil - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$	Oil - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Salt - - - - -	$0\frac{5}{16}$	Salt - - - - -	$0\frac{5}{16}$
Condiments - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{8}$	Condiments - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{8}$
Fire-wood - - - - -	8	Fire-wood - - - - -	8
Amchoor and mango pickles - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$	Amchoor and mango pickles - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{8}$
Putwa - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$	Putwa - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Tamarind - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$	Tamarind - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{8}$

- (1) Rice at the rate of 6 chitaks per head issued for the evening meal.
 (2) Atta (2½ chitaks wheat and 2½ chitaks makai mixed together) issued for the morning meal.
 (3) Oil from mango pickles issued for the diet of prisoners.

The following changes made in the year 1893 :—

- (1) Two chitaks dohi in place of 2 chitaks dál issued once a week in January, February, April, and May, and twice a week in March 1893.
 (2) Two chitaks of fish in lieu of 2 chitaks dál issued only on the 17th May, and 8th and 10th June 1893.
 (3) Sweet potatoes at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks per prisoner issued to the prisoners for their early morning meal, in place of suttoo, from 1st January to 21st April 1893, and
 (4) One-half chitaks of gram made into suttoo issued to all under-trial prisoners for their early morning meal from 7th July to 15th October 1893.

The following changes were made in the year 1892 :—

- (1) Dohi was issued at the rate of 2 chitaks per prisoner twice a week throughout the year in place of 2 chitaks dál.
 (2) Sweet potatoes were issued for the early morning meal in place of gram from 25th December 1892, and
 (3) Fish was issued at the rate of 2 chitaks per prisoner in place of 2 chitaks of dál from 2nd to 16th April and on 27th May 1892.

XII. Ablution.—Prisoners are marched to the bathing platform five times a day in gangs, viz., in the early morning to wash their hands and feet; at 11 a.m. to bathe their bodies, after breakfast and before and after dinner, to wash their hands and feet. By bathing their bodies at 11 a.m., they do so at a warm time of day, and being allowed time to dry themselves, and made to wear their warm blanket coats in the cold weather, and dry clothing in warm weather afterwards, chill is avoided. They are marched straight from their work whilst warm to bathe, and made to do so, which also helps to ward off chill.

XIII. Employment.—The appended statement shows the employment of labouring prisoners during the past five years, together with the average number of sick and convalescent and infirm for the same period. The statement explains itself. No trustworthy statistics are available showing the effects of employment on health.

The only manufactures now carried on in this jail are oil-pressing, brick-making, soorkee-pounding, and khoa-breaking; carpet-weaving having been abolished in the year 1893 from the month of January. The small average number of convalescent and infirm gangs this year as compared to other years will be noticed. This, I think, is to be accounted for by the practice of putting weakly prisoners on light labour suited to their strength, and giving them suitable food, instead of letting them lie about in the hospital compound as was formerly the practice, doing almost nothing, and my experience is that both they and the jail have benefited much by the change. The few prisoners who were employed on outside labour for the district board I also found gained weight and improved in health and strength much more rapidly than men confined inside the jail premises. The same may be said of all classes of outside labour in this jail throughout the year; but I may state that due precautions were taken in the rains to provide them with a dry change of clothing when they returned from their labour at night, and they also got mustard oil to rub on their skins. No suffering or disease of any kind can be put down to nature of employment in this jail, so far as my experience goes.

STATEMENT showing the Employment of Labouring Prisoners during the past Five Years.

1.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On Unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing Articles for Jail Consumption.	Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number hired out to Municipality, Road, Cess, Public Works Department, &c.	Average Number sentenced to Labour.
									Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.			
1889 - -	10-00	35-71	-	8-95	24-00	20-00	17-56	7-46	44-52	-	43-37	-	211-57
1890 - -	8-58	33-28	-	8-07	24-08	20-07	16-28	-	69-67	-	26-03	-	206-06
1891 - -	11-59	45-16	3-37	11-02	28-19	26-82	24-10	-	89-29	-	25-97	-	266-11
1892 - -	11-36	74-43	12-42	13-83	28-03	30-55	27-37	10-66	42-24	-	33-45	5-30	289-70
1893 - -	15-98	13-47	25-64	16-27	27-77	25-45	33-36	3-53	12-51	1-24	43-54	18-29	236-85

The slightly greater average number of sick this year over the last five years was owing to the greater prevalence of fever in the jail during the year, which is in accordance with the statistics of the greater prevalence of the disease in the district during the last two years.

XIV. *Punishments.*—The accompanying table shows the punishments inflicted in this jail during the last thirteen years, and requires no further comment. I can trace no connection between the ratio of punishments and the ratio of sickness and mortality.

STATEMENT of Punishment of Convicts.

PUNISHMENTS.		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
A. By Criminal Courts - -		-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
B. Jail Officers.	Solitary Confinement with Penal Diet.	15	-	-	13	22	52	69	9	25	15	3	-	-	4
	Solitary Confinement -	23	59	32	7	14	7	1	46	-	1	2	-	13	30
	Reduced Diet (Penal Diet).	93	117	33	37	2	7	-	-	-	32	11	-	-	47
	Corporal Punishments -	19	5	2	1	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	9	8	5
	All other Punishments -	56	135	90	64	161	90	92	126	60	77	132	332	294	310
C. Total Punishments -		206	317	157	122	205	157	163	181	86	126	149	341	315	400*
D. Average Number of Convicts.		127-57	127-04	117-57	205-07	220-73	214-43	189-89	161-44	187-67	219-83	212-62	273-24	297-30	247-46
Ratio of Column C.		161-47	149-52	133-53	59-49	92-37	73-21	85-84	112-11	45-84	57-31	70-07	124-79	105-95	161-64
Ratio of Daily Sick per Cent. of Jail Population.		5-56	8-80	5-15	4-06	7-38	6-61	5-71	4-73	4-86	4-8	3-86	4-03	3-80	5-14
Death-rate per 1,000 of Jail Population.		47-0	62-8	85-0	39-0	4-5	27-9	31-5	30-9	31-9	68-2	65-8	62-2	84-0	28-2
Moribunds discharged -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2

* Including warnings.

XV. *General State of Health of Prisoners on Admission, and the Effect of Jail Life on them.*—The accompanying statements show the number of prisoners admitted to the jail during the last five years in good, indifferent, and bad health, and the number of prisoners discharged from the jail during the same periods who had gained weight, lost weight, and remained stationary.

STATEMENT showing Health of the Prisoners discharged in each of the last Five Years,
both on Admission and Discharge.

YEAR.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number Discharged as moribund.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1889 - -	1,507	1,281	156	70	1,289	179	39	10	4	2	16	-
1890 - -	1,649	1,426	154	69	1,479	130	40	11	2	2	15	-
1891 - -	1,728	1,310	349	69	1,539	139	50	15	2	3	20	-
1892 - -	1,852	1,203	510	139	1,348	425	79	18	5	4	27	1
1893 - -	2,089	1,541	424	124	1,687	319	83	2	1	3	6	2
TOTAL - -	8,825	6,761	1,593	471	7,342	1,192	291	56	14	14	84	3

The large number of prisoners admitted to the jail in bad and indifferent health will be observed year after year, and these are the prisoners who swell the sickness and mortality of the jail, many being old, frail, and broken down on admission, and which no amount of care on the part of the jail authorities can prevent becoming sick or dying, and they cannot be transferred to other jails, under existing rules, however long their sentences, consequently they get sick and die year after year in this jail. Those whose organs are sound and who are not too far gone before admission, as a rule improve in health and gain in weight under the improved diet and hygiene of jail life, as will be seen by the accompanying table showing the number of prisoners discharged, and of the number of those gaining weight, losing weight, and stationary.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners Discharged, Number who gained in Weight, Number who had lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained Stationary at the time of their Discharge for the last Five Years.

YEARS.	Number of Persons Discharged.	Remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1889 - - - - -	1,507	546	542	415
1890 - - - - -	1,659	487	665	497
1891 - - - - -	1,808	435	881	492
1892 - - - - -	1,852	352	1,000	508
1893 - - - - -	2,089	316	1,104	600

XVI. *Chief Diseases affecting Prisoners.*—The accompanying statements show the chief causes of sickness and mortality in this jail during the last five years. It will be observed that ague is the chief cause of admission to hospital, followed by diarrhoea and dysentery; whilst cholera and dysentery have been the chief causes of mortality. A statement is also appended showing daily average strength and total sick and death-rate per 1,000 for the last 14 years. During the 10 months I have been in charge of this jail, I have only seen one prisoner who had even a scorbutic taint, and I have looked for it carefully, having had considerable experience of this class of disease in Burma and the Central Provinces. On the other hand, my short experience in this district leads me to believe that about 90 per cent. of the people of this district suffer from *ascaris lumbricoides* and the *dochmias duodenalis*.

STATEMENT of Sickness in last Five Years.

Principal Diseases. 1.	Number of Admissions into Jail Hospital.				
	1889. 2.	1890. 3.	1891. 4.	1892. 5.	1893. 6.
Simple continued fever - - - - -	-	6	4	-	-
Enteric fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Cholera - - - - -	6	13	11	32	1
Epidemic diarrhoea - - - - -	-	11	8	7	-
Dysentery - - - - -	73	53	29	32	92
Remittent fever - - - - -	-	1	12	2	2
Syphilis - - - - -	6	3	2	6	10
Gonorrhoea - - - - -	-	-	-	1	3
Worms - - - - -	1	3	13	16	14
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal - - - - -	1	1	-	2	1
Inflammation of external ear - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2
Bronchitis, acute - - - - -	2	2	10	2	4
„ catarrhal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	1	-	1	4
Tubercle of lungs - - - - -	3	1	-	2	-
Dyspepsia - - - - -	1	4	12	-	4
Diarrhoea - - - - -	18	16	3	117	84
Abscess - - - - -	1	2	5	2	9
Boil - - - - -	-	1	-	2	10
Itch - - - - -	-	1	3	4	3
Influenza - - - - -	-	12	-	22	-
Anæmia - - - - -	9	7	16	10	5
Ague - - - - -	47	41	82	54	119
Total Admissions into Hospital - - -	201	213	266	378	429
Daily Average Strength - - -	243·60	242·56	303·60	324·13	281·75
Maximum Number confined on any one Day -	347	293	396	405	362
Total Capacity - - -	358	358	358	358	328

STATEMENT of Mortality for the last Five Years.

Disease producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Health on Admission into Jail.			Period passed in Jail.					Under trial.
						Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Under one month.	Under three months.	Under six months.	Under one year.	Under two years and above.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Cholera - - -	9	7	8	16	-	30	3	1	5	14	5	5	1	4
Epidemic diarrhoea -	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery - - -	10	2	5	3	3	18	5	-	2	8	8	3	1	1
Diarrhoea - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ague - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Remittent fever -	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Tubercle of lungs -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Anæmia - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	1	-
Spasmodic asthma -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Cut throat - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Apoplexy - - -	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General debility -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Congestion of brain -	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Enteritis, acute -	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Enteric fever - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total of deaths - -	16	15	20	27	6	62	12	10	15	26	17	15	3	6
Death-rate per 1,000	65.6	61.8	65.8	83.2	21.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number released as moribund.	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death-rate including moribund.	65.6	61.8	65.8	86.3	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT showing Daily Average Strength and of Sick, Total Deaths and Death rate per Thousand for the past Fourteen Years at Saran Jail.

—	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Daily average strength -	153.53	147.84	143.13	242.28	255.40	239.71	207.41	184.16	203.65	243.60	242.56	303.60	324.13	281.75
Ditto sick - -	8.02	11.70	6.51	9.15	17.03	14.96	11.40	8.19	9.28	10.64	9.13	12.16	11.62	13.78
Ratio per cent. of strength -	5.22	7.91	4.54	3.77	6.66	6.24	5.49	4.44	4.55	4.36	3.76	4.00	3.58	4.88
Total Deaths - -	6	8	11	9	5	6	6	6	6	16	15	20	27	6
Death-rate per thousand, excluding moribunds released.	39.0	54.1	76.8	37.1	19.5	25.0	28.9	32.5	29.4	65.6	61.8	65.8	83.2	21.2
Moribunds discharged - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Death-rate, including moribunds released.	39.0	54.1	76.8	37.1	19.5	25.0	28.9	32.5	29.4	65.6	61.8	65.8	86.3	28.3

XVII. *Convalescent and Infirm Gangs.*—The average number of these is given in the statement relating to labour in the jail for the last five years.

The conditions of admission to this gang are, that none shall be admitted to it or discharged from it, except under the orders of the medical officer himself, and under his signature, and it ordinarily consists of (1) prisoners who from age or infirmity are unable to do any work, (2) prisoners suffering from temporary debility or loss of weight, not amounting to disease, and requiring observation and special diet and treatment, (3) convalescents discharged from hospital who require rest before entering the ordinary prisoner gangs. All prisoners in the jail are weighed fortnightly, whilst hospital prisoners, convalescents and infirms, and all prisoners who have lost weight in the previous week are weighed weekly. The weighments are carried out by the hospital assistant, and checked by the medical officer.

XVIII. *Medical Inspections.*—Formal medical inspections of every prisoner in the jail are carried out on parade every Sunday by the medical officer; whilst on daily rounds, less formal inspections are made of prisoners at their work, as well as of food, sanitary matters, &c. The hospital assistant assists at the inspections of the medical officer, and has orders to watch prisoners at their food and work, as a daily part of his routine of work in the jail.

XIX. From inquiry I learn that the present jail site has been occupied by a jail for the last seventy years; considering this, and its surroundings in the middle of a filthy bazar, without any other considerations as to the suitability of the jail being retained in its present situation or not, these two facts, in my opinion, constitute sufficient reasons to recommend its removal to a more suitable and healthy locality. Other reasons for this recommendation are the badly arranged and unsuitable buildings crowded together in the main yard, the small hospital surrounded by high walls, which is also true of the female and under-trial wards. In fact, the present jail site is bad on sanitary and administrative grounds, and the present buildings are unsuitably built and badly arranged, so that it would be wiser, I think, to select a new jail site in a more suitable locality, and build a new jail according to modern ideas and plans, if it is hoped to improve the health of the prisoners in Chapra. There is, no doubt, plenty of space within the jail enclosure for making additions and alterations to the present jail buildings, but in my opinion the site is a radically bad one from every point of view, and should be condemned at any cost as unsuitable for jail purposes.

JESSORE.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

Sir,

Calcutta, 5 May 1894.

WE have the honour to report that, in accordance with the orders conveyed in your letter No. 425P.D. of 16th October 1893 to the address of the Inspector General of Jails, Bengal, we met at Jessore on the 7th January 1894, and inquired into the sanitary condition of the District Jail, with special reference to the statistics of mortality and sickness for the year 1892. We embody the results of our inquiry, *first*, in a specific reply to each of the questions raised in Appendix II. of the letter which you enclose from the Government of India, Home Department (No. 545, dated the 18th September 1893); *secondly*, in reporting upon the points indicated in the second paragraph of your letter; and *thirdly*, in general observations upon the whole subject.

2. The district is a notoriously unhealthy one. It is officially stated to be the endemic home of cholera and the first-known starting point of this disease in 1817. The Sanitary Commissioner was civil surgeon here in 1875, and the Inspector General of Jails was civil surgeon here in 1881, 1882, and 1883. Their experience is that the district is exceptionally unhealthy. With the registration figures obtainable, the general death-rate of the district is 42·19; and of rural areas 42·3; of towns, Jessore 36·01, Kotechandpur 31·40, and Maheshpur 32·57. The Committee think that, although the registration of 1892 shows a great improvement, the increase of deaths from 28·67 for the five years ending December 1891, to 42·19 for the year 1892, indicates rather improved registration than any increase in mortality. It is periodically decimated by cholera and malarious fever, and enlarged spleen affects a large proportion of the inhabitants. This unhealthiness would appear to correspond with the number of large channels by which the district is intersected and the impurity of the water in more or less stagnant pools, which in the dry season are all that remain after the great volumes of water which during the rainy season pour through the district, and which at some previous period of the history of the Ganges must have formed copiously flowing streams throughout the year.

3. The residents of the civil station constantly suffer from fever. The admissions to the Police Hospital are greater from the town than from the rest of the district. The amla are very sickly, and dread coming to Jessore. The Civil Hospital Assistant, who has been here for five years, says that both the better classes and labouring classes have suffered much from fever, enlarged spleen, and diarrhœa, especially during the past year. The diarrhœa is accompanied by fever. Diarrhœa includes dysentery and sometimes cholera. From our personal knowledge, and from such information as we have been able to collect, we are of opinion that the immediate neighbourhood of the jail is certainly not more healthy, and as regards the town and civil station is probably more unhealthy, than the rest of the district. We admit that this is not borne out by the statistics on record, but of this there is more than one explanation, and it is probably in a great measure due to the fact that many temporary residents, whose family homes are elsewhere, leave the place when taken ill, and do not remain to die, as permanent residents would.

4. The jail being on the high bank of the deserted channel of the Bhairab, the surface on either side of the jail is well drained. In such a locality, in the alluvial districts of Bengal, the natural fall of drainage should be away from the river bank, and in the town of Jessore, on the right bank of the Bhairab, this is distinctly the case. We do not observe any such natural fall with regard to the jail site on the left bank, from which the

the only drainage appears to be into the river bed, and we cannot suggest any improvement in the general drainage of the locality.

The following levels, taken for our information by the District Engineer on the 7th and 8th January, compare the level of water in the wells with that in the river, and the height of the ground-level of the jail above the ordinary flood-level of the rains and the maximum flood-level of 1891 :—

Level of <i>datum</i> on plinth of main building of jail	-	50.00
Present level of River Bhairab	- - -	33.34
„ „ of water in jail well No. 4	- . -	35.09
Ordinary level of River Bhairab in rainy season	-	39.29
Maximum flood-level of the same in 1891	- -	42.69
Level of ground in jail at well No. 4	- . .	48.26

5. 2 (1) (a).—The channel of the Bhairab is marshy, and is at certain seasons of the year reduced to a series of more or less stagnant pools. It is to the desertion of this channel by the river that the unhealthiness of the neighbourhood has for a long time been popularly attributed, the jail being immediately upon the bank. We are satisfied that this is a permanent cause of its unhealthiness. This bed has long been deserted by the main volume of the river. It is now, during a greater part of the year, only a wide, shallow depression, through which a sluggish stream bears masses of foul vegetation, and the greater part of the area is doubtless used by the people for defecation and the deposit of all kinds of filth, which pollutes the neighbourhood.

6. 2 (1) (b).—The cultivation of the neighbourhood is unobjectionable. There is a village on the west, with the ordinary surroundings of dense vegetation and jungle.

7. We consider the surface drainage of the jail site to be satisfactory. The outfall is entirely into the bed of the Bhairab, and, so far as we
(3) Surface drainage. can ascertain, the river floods do not enter the inner enclosure.

8. The level of the subsoil water is now 13 feet 3 inches. Owing to the friable nature of the soil the level is very readily affected by rainfall, and during the rains it rises to within a few feet of the surface, but not so as to affect the trenching operations or surface drainage.

9. 5 (1).—The ground plan shows that the jail enclosure wall is 11 feet high. It is too far from the sleeping barracks to injuriously affect their ventilation.

10. 5 (2).—The subdividing walls are of the same height, 11 feet, and we think that they render the perfilation of air in the enclosure insufficient. The Inspector of Jails had already observed this, and recently lowered the walls of the solitary cells. We think that part of these subdividing walls might be replaced by open palisades, without interfering with the discipline of the jail or the duties of guarding. Where it is necessary to maintain the walls, we do not consider that the height can be lowered.

11. 5 (3).—Vegetables are cultivated in the inner enclosure, and the Inspector General has given orders to discontinue this.

12. (6).—The garden is very extensive, and is outside the enclosure wall on the north and east.

13. 7 (1) (a).—The sleeping accommodation of the jail, excluding verandahs, when calculated at 50 square feet and 648 cubic feet per prisoner, is for 340 prisoners; at 50 superficial feet and 750 cubic feet is for 303 prisoners. The average number of prisoners in the jail during 1892 was 341.96, and the
356. K 3 maximum

maximum number on any one day 418. The total accommodation for male

NOTE by Inspector-General of Jails.

THE paragraph on overcrowding requires modification, and should, I think, be printed after the quotation from the Medical Officer's opinion as to causes of mortality. The accommodation for male convicts is, when calculated at the maximum sanctioned rate of space, 50 superficial feet and 750 cubic feet per prisoner, is for 215, and the average daily male convict population is 273·02, but all these convicts did not sleep in the ordinary convict wards. From this number must be deducted the sick in hospital, the convict officials, and a portion of the convalescent gang, also sleep in some of the separate wards in the hospital building. The average overcrowding is therefore only slight, but at times, owing to the sudden influx of large gangs of prisoners from Khulna, in which there is no district jail, the overcrowding on some days has been great.

convicts, giving the maximum superficial and cubic space for prisoners in unhealthy jails, is stated in the Administration Report for 1892 to be for 215, and the daily average population 273·02. The Inspector-General now states that he thinks that this accommodation is under-

stated, and that the average overcrowding was really less than was shown in the report. Occasional overcrowding, however, undoubtedly occurred.

14. 7 (1) (b).—Of the 11 sleeping barracks, eight are on the ground-floor on 2-feet plinth.

15. (7) (1) (c).—The dormitories are cross-ventilated, and are dry and airy, except during rain, which is counteracted by the use of mat screens. During the prevalence of the north wind, the perfilation, especially in the upper stories, is excessive, and it is found necessary to brick up the lower part of the openings which extend to the floor.

16. (7) (1) (d).—They were last limewashed in July 1893. They are usually limewashed once a year, and oftener if necessary. The beds are of unburnt brick, clay washed, except in the hospital, where there are iron beds. The dormitories are not used as workrooms.

17. (7) (2).—The oil mills are in an open thatched house. The rice-husking shed is pukka-roofed on arches; these are closed with bamboo palisading. The earthen floors are sufficiently raised. The greater part of the convicts are at the present season engaged in moulding bricks under the shade of a tree, and in wet weather are employed in pounding surki under a large shed. A new workshed, with tiled roof and masonry plinth, is under construction. It will take the place of the sheds now used for rice-husking, and oil-pressing, which are to be demolished. It has been frequently found necessary to use the rice-husking shed and the hospital verandah as dormitories. This use of the former has now been prohibited by the Inspector-General.

18. (7) (3) (a).—There are six masonry cells, each having a small yard attached. The height of the walls is about 11 feet and 9 feet 6 inches respectively. The cells and yards are on the standard plan. They are raised on a plinth 3 feet 3 inches in height. Finding the cells to be damp, the Inspector-General of Jails, in June 1893, lowered the height of the yard walls, and the cells have been rendered much drier in consequence.

19. (7) (3) (b).—Is a masonry building, the floor well raised on arches to a height of about five feet. There is a verandah on the north and south sides. The lower part of the openings to the north are bricked up to a height of three feet to prevent excessive perfilation of air. The height of the rooms is 16 feet. The wards used for the sick accommodate 30 prisoners; the other rooms are used for stores and as a dispensary.

(7) (3) (c).—The latrines are low, arched buildings, surrounded by half-walls. The perfilation of air is not sufficient to prevent their being damp, and they are also objectionably dark. The excreta are received in earthen vessels, which are removed after the use of the latrine in the early morning. The compartments are divided by half-walls and are provided with foot-rests.

There are seats as follow :—

A class latrine	-	-	-	-	-	50 seats.
B class latrine	-	-	-	-	-	14 "
Hospital latrine	-	-	-	-	-	4 "
Female latrine	-	-	-	-	-	2 "

20. (8).—The clothing is issued according to Jail Code Scale. Convalescent and weakly prisoners are also supplied with blanket trousers.

(8) (b).—Bedding—two blankets and a *tat* bedding.

(8) (c).—The bedding is thoroughly aired and dusted weekly, and the blankets are washed in urine twice a year. Janghias and curtas are cleaned every Saturday.

21. (9).—The wide earthen vessels used in the latrines are tarred daily.

Theoretically each man's excreta are received on a layer of dry earth and covered with a scoopful of dry earth; but in practice, to evade the labour of carriage, the regulations are not followed, and very little dry earth is used. The vessels are carried by hand to an opening in the western wall, and emptied into an ejector, in which a working screw delivers them through the wall, thoroughly mixing them with the earth. The vessels are then washed, and the water used for flushing the ejector. We observed that the dry earth was not used in sufficient quantities, the state of the ejector being very foul. Even as used, however, the earth appears to greatly mitigate the smell, and must assist in the rapid deodorization of the night soil when placed in the trenches. We do not think this system is fairly used, unless a much greater proportion of dry earth is used. Outside the ejector the excreta, urine, and washing water are received in large iron receptacles, and conveyed to the trenching grounds.

22. Each sleeping ward is provided with an earthen pan for the reception of urine; this is removed in the early morning to the ejector. Each sleeping ward is also provided with a vessel for defecation in case of emergency; any prisoner using it is removed to hospital for observation, and the unnecessary use of it is punished. Night soil, urine, and washings of gumlahs are carried from the ejector to the trenches. The trenching ground is in the north-east corner of the garden, 500 feet from the outer enclosure wall. The trenches which we saw open for the day's use were not more than one foot deep. We caused a trench which was said to have been filled in a month ago to be opened in our presence, and came upon night soil at a depth of about 1 foot 6 inches in a liquid state, and we were satisfied that the dry-earth system is not carried out in practice. The quantity of excreta in the trenches being excessive, and dry earth not sufficiently used, it was evident that this subject had received no attention from the jail staff. The area occupied by the trenching ground was singularly small, and is probably saturated with night soil, but the distance from the jail is probably too great to exercise any injurious effect upon its inmates.

23. Water for drinking is taken from a well in the inner enclosure of the jail. There is no cultivation near it entailing the use of manure or irrigation, and no surface drainage is allowed to fall into it. The water being reputed to be the purest available, is used by the European residents of Jessore. It was found that the well was liable to run dry during long-continued drought, and in 1893 it was deepened 10 feet. The depth is now 21 feet, and in the month of January we find eight feet of water in it. In 1893 the attention of the Inspector-General of Jails was attracted to the risk of contamination of the water in raising it and carrying it in open vessels, and arrangements are now being made for lifting the water by machinery and conveying it to the filter in iron pipes. The apparatus has been procured, and is ready for erection, pending which the water is carried in closed cans, specially constructed for the purpose, to the place near the cook-room, where it is boiled. From the boilers it is again carried to the filter. The filter beds are now formed of nodular limestone, broken and vitrified bricks, and charcoal. The use of sand, as liable to contain impurities, has been discontinued, as the filtered water was found to be less pure than before filtration. A new boiler is in course of erection, and when the works now in progress are completed the water raised by machinery will pass to the boiler, and thence to the filter without handling. For cooking the water is raised from another well near the cook-room, and is neither boiled nor filtered before use. Unfiltered water is used for ablution. The stratum tapped by the wells consists of loose sand, in which percolation is free and we can discover no preventible source of pollution in the neighbourhood. We append the following analyses of water

taken in the months of March and November. We are unable to suggest any improvement in the water-supply. Outgangs are supplied with filtered water from the jail.

RESULTS of Analysis expressed in Parts per 100,000.

	Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
							Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
Well water -	44.0	2.1	.016	.0024	.024	-	29.0	27.0	2.0	Trace and none.	No blackening.	Trace.

Analysis of drinking water.

Date of analysis.—17th November 1893.

Physical appearances.—Yellowish. Hazy. Grayish opaque.

Smell—None.

RESULTS of Analysis expressed in Parts per 100,000.

D.

	Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
							Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
Filtered - -	46.0	3.8	.0048	.012	.2	-	14.0	10.0	4.0	Both present	No blackening.	Present.
Unfiltered water	40.0	2.8	.0048	.008	.12	-	19.0	16.0	3.0			

24. (11.)—The following is the scale of diet described in the Gaol Code :—

Labouring Prisoners.	Non-Labouring Prisoners.	Punishment Diet.
Rice, 11 chitaks - - - Dal, 3 chitaks - - - Vegetable, 3 chitaks - - Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak - - - Salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak - - - Condiments, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak - - Tamarind, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak - Firewood, 8 chitaks - - Early morning meal. Rice, 2 chitaks. Salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak.	Rice, 9 chitaks - - - Dal, 2 chitaks. Vegetable, 3 chitaks. Oil, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak. Salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak. Condiments, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak. Tamarind, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak. Firewood, 8 chitaks.	Penal diet, consisting of half a seer of rice (coarse) pounded as flour and boiled as a porridge and seasoned with salt, given in two meals daily.

This scale was followed in 1892 :—Animal diet in the shape of fish, goat flesh, or curds was given throughout the year, except in the month of April 1892, during which it is reported that fish was not procurable on account of drought. We have received no explanation of the want of other animal food, and neither the present superintendent of the jail or jailor were here during the year. When animal food was given, there was a corresponding reduction in the ration of dal. All under-trial prisoners were allowed labouring diet, except that the quantity used for the early morning meal was deducted from the quantity allowed for the later meals. The medical reports for 1892 show that there was some want of good vegetables during the rainy season, but generally there was an ample supply from the jail garden, with which the

the prisoners were freely supplied. We cannot now ascertain the actual kinds of vegetables. Cooking is carried out in iron *degchees* on native *choolas*. All food is boiled, except for the early morning meal, for which some form of dry food is issued. Anti-scorbutics, such as tamarind, amrah, chalta, mangoes, and onions, &c., are issued according to the prescribed scale. Besides the above, lime and lime pickle are issued from time to time in addition to the scale.

25. (12).—As a rule, prisoners are allowed to bathe once daily, during the day, before meal time. Sufficient well water is kept in the aqueduct of the bathing platform. When the prisoners have finished latrine parade, they march to the bathing platform, where they bathe themselves, after which they put on their clothes and march to the feeding platform. The prisoners are also allowed to wash their faces and hands, &c., twice daily, once in the morning, just before the early morning meal, and once before the evening meal. As the bathing platform is within the jail enclosure and open to the sun, there is no chance of the prisoners being chilled during the time of ablution.

26. (13).—The registers show the forms of employment from which convicts are admitted to the hospital. We do not observe that any particular form of labour is associated with such admissions, and cannot say that any appear to be deleterious to health. Six hundred and fifty-one prisoners were employed extra-murally by the Jessore Municipality in 1893, but none in 1892 or previous years.

27. The following statement shows an abnormal increase in the number of punishments, in proportion to the convict population in 1892, and we regret to observe that a prominent form of punishment was reduction of food. We understood that this was effected by omitting the early morning meal. This punishment was stopped by the Inspector General in April 1893, and we consider it an unsuitable form of punishment for an unhealthy jail.

STATEMENT of Punishments of Convicts.

Punishments.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
A.	By Criminal Courts -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Solitary confinement with penal diet.	-	-	-	-	3	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solitary confinement -	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	87	30	16	12	14	-	46
B. Jail officers.	Reduced diet -	132	75	12	2	5	-	9	138	159	118	22	1	198	37
	Corporal punishment -	10	12	1	3	3	5	5	3	1	1	1	7	6	11
	All other punishments	639	263	92	135	359	522	180	151	214	424	327	437	491	473
C.	TOTAL Punishments	781	350	106	141	370	527	219	382	404	559	362	461	695	567
D.	Average Number of Convicts.	-	-	321.29	244.96	270.84	193.45	196.13	143.38	135.93	246.67	249.01	280.45	310.02	310.90

28. (15).—The following tables show the number of prisoners discharged from the Jessore Jail during each of the last five years, and the proportion of them who had gained or lost weight during their detention in jail. The length of the period of detention is not taken into consideration, but the figures are sufficient to allow of a general comparison of the effect of jail life upon the weight. The figures may be analysed as follows:—

	Percentage who had Gained Weight.	Percentage who had Lost Weight.	Percentage who neither Gained nor Lost Weight.
1889	56.08	22.73	21.17
1890	67.1	11.61	21.28
1891	59.5	13.27	27.15
1892	44.24	23.77	31.97
1893	48.53	22.25	29.2

There is a marked decrease in the number of prisoners who gained weight in jail in 1892, as compared with other years. In 1893 there was some improvement, but the number who gained weight continued to be much less than in the years previous to 1892. These figures agree with the statistics of the numbers sick and convalescent.

1889.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.
January - - - -	78	12	56	10
February - - - -	93	13	65	15
March - - - -	81	20	40	21
April - - - -	108	31	48	29
May - - - -	112	17	69	26
June - - - -	106	25	54	27
July - - - -	88	28	38	22
August - - - -	106	28	53	25
September - - - -	168	35	80	53
October - - - -	79	9	47	23
November - - - -	124	28	70	26
December - - - -	146	27	103	16
	1,289	273	723	293
1890. •				
January - - - -	125	30	80	15
February - - - -	105	18	74	13
March - - - -	128	32	74	22
April - - - -	195	47	125	23
May - - - -	107	23	76	8
June - - - -	188	33	120	35
July - - - -	201	36	151	14
August - - - -	169	31	119	19
September - - - -	119	30	80	9
October - - - -	160	31	103	26
November - - - -	89	25	58	6
December - - - -	101	28	72	6
	1,687	359	1,132	196
1.				
January - - - -	107	35	61	11
February - - - -	88	25	53	10
March - - - -	93	26	58	9
April - - - -	147	50	78	19
May - - - -	155	26	108	21
June - - - -	179	39	132	8
July - - - -	121	41	63	17
August - - - -	175	51	95	29
September - - - -	160	61	74	25
October - - - -	173	43	97	33
November - - - -	150	29	93	28
December - - - -	109	24	75	10
	1,657	450	987	220
1892.				
January - - - -	114	53	51	10
February - - - -	97	31	52	14
March - - - -	90	24	42	24
April - - - -	154	43	65	46
May - - - -	119	46	43	30
June - - - -	116	47	34	35
July - - - -	131	81	75	75
August - - - -	218	79	90	49
September - - - -	165	36	88	41
October - - - -	112	17	68	27
November - - - -	129	45	63	21
December - - - -	175	48	90	37
	1,720	550	761	409

1893.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.
January - - -	119	49	45	25
February - - -	155	59	60	36
March - - -	96	31	40	25
April - - -	93	34	45	14
May - - -	47	15	19	13
June - - -	40	13	23	4
July - - -	55	20	19	16
August - - -	140	39	72	29
September - - -	101	18	61	22
October - - -	110	18	75	17
November - - -	129	22	67	40
December - - -	110	31	54	25
	1,195	349	580	266

The following table compares the health of prisoners for each of the last five years on admission and discharge :—

STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners Discharged in each of the past Five years, both on Admission and on Discharge.

1889.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Total Discharged.	Health on Admission of those who Died.		
	G.	I.	B.	G.	I.	B.		G.	I.	B.
January - - -	55	22	1	62	15	1	78	1	-	-
February - - -	61	29	3	75	17	1	93	-	-	-
March - - -	62	18	1	66	14	1	81	-	-	-
April - - -	76	28	4	82	25	1	108	-	-	-
May - - -	80	30	2	98	14	-	112	-	-	-
June - - -	74	23	4	84	19	3	106	2	-	-
July - - -	59	25	4	70	15	3	88	-	-	-
August - - -	63	39	4	81	22	3	106	-	-	-
September - - -	107	56	5	122	42	4	168	-	-	1
October - - -	37	30	12	51	23	5	79	-	1	-
November - - -	59	55	10	77	38	9	124	-	1	-
December - - -	79	56	11	101	36	9	146	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -	812	416	61	969	280	40	1,289	3	2	2
Ratio per cent. to total, number admitted and discharged.	63.0	32.3	4.7	75.2	21.7	3.1	-	-	-	-

1890.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Total Discharged.	Health on Admission of those who Died.		
	G.	I.	B.	G.	I.	B.		G.	I.	B.
January - - -	54	69	2	72	53	-	125	-	-	-
February - - -	65	37	3	84	21	-	105	-	1	-
March - - -	68	51	9	82	38	8	128	-	-	-
April - - -	125	61	9	153	39	3	195	-	-	-
May - - -	73	32	2	82	25	-	107	1	1	1
June - - -	115	62	11	158	22	8	188	-	-	-
July - - -	147	49	5	166	33	2	201	-	-	-
August - - -	111	49	9	136	29	4	169	-	-	1
September - - -	75	38	6	83	32	4	119	3	-	-
October - - -	85	70	5	102	56	2	160	-	2	1
November - - -	47	33	9	53	30	6	89	-	-	-
December - - -	46	46	9	64	30	7	101	-	-	1
TOTAL - -	1,011	597	79	1,235	408	74	1,687	4	4	4
Ratio per cent. to total number admitted and discharged.	60.0	35.3	4.7	73.2	24.2	2.6	-	-	-	-
1891.										
January - - -	53	46	8	70	30	7	107	-	1	-
February - - -	55	28	5	58	25	5	88	-	-	-
March - - -	31	54	8	49	41	3	93	-	-	-
April - - -	62	75	10	87	51	9	147	-	-	-
May - - -	69	81	5	101	52	2	155	-	-	-
June - - -	79	82	18	128	43	8	179	-	2	-
July - - -	34	77	10	52	64	5	121	-	-	-
August - - -	77	86	12	106	63	6	175	-	1	-
September - - -	73	75	12	84	69	7	160	-	-	1
October - - -	82	82	9	106	63	4	173	2	2	-
November - - -	85	57	8	119	28	3	150	1	1	-
December - - -	59	44	6	71	35	3	109	-	3	-
TOTAL - -	759	787	111	1,031	564	62	1,657	3	10	1
Ratio per cent. to total number admitted and discharged.	45.8	48.1	6.1	62.2	34.1	3.7	-	-	-	-
1892.										
January - - -	61	44	9	68	38	8	114	-	-	1
February - - -	48	40	9	63	26	8	97	-	2	-
March - - -	57	26	7	57	27	6	90	-	1	1
April - - -	110	36	8	113	34	7	154	-	-	2
May - - -	62	52	5	75	41	3	119	1	1	-
June - - -	63	44	9	69	39	8	116	-	2	1
July - - -	158	67	6	177	50	4	231	-	1	2
August - - -	141	66	11	156	51	11	218	1	1	1
September - - -	113	45	7	124	39	2	165	2	-	-
October - - -	72	31	9	85	24	3	112	-	1	-
November - - -	100	26	3	103	23	3	129	-	-	-
December - - -	131	41	3	146	28	1	175	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	1,116	518	86	1,236	420	64	1,720	4	9	8
Ratio per cent. to total number admitted and discharged.	64.9	30.1	5.0	71.9	24.4	3.7	-	-	-	-

1893.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Total Discharged.	Health on Admission of those who Died.		
	G.	I.	B.	G.	I.	B.		G.	I.	B.
January - - -	90	25	4	98	17	4	119	2	2	1
February - - -	114	23	18	120	16	19	155	2	-	2
March - - -	58	25	13	63	22	11	96	1	2	-
April - - -	55	26	12	55	28	10	93	1	-	1
May - - -	27	13	7	30	13	4	47	-	1	-
June - - -	30	5	5	32	6	2	40	2	-	1
July - - -	24	22	9	24	22	9	55	-	-	-
August - - -	79	48	13	87	48	5	140	-	1	-
September - - -	59	38	4	59	39	3	101	-	2	2
October - - -	54	51	5	65	40	5	110	-	-	1
November - - -	57	62	10	75	47	7	129	-	-	-
December - - -	44	58	8	50	54	6	110	-	3	-
TOTAL - -	691	396	108	758	352	85	1,195	8	11	.8
Ratio per cent. to total number admitted and discharged.	57.8	33.2	9.0	63.4	29.5	7.1	-	-	-	-

YEAR.	Total Deaths.	Number Discharged as Moribund.	Health on Admission of those who Died.			Health on Admission of those Discharged as Moribund.		
			G.	I.	B.	G.	I.	B.
1889 - - -	7	Nil.	3	2	2	-	-	-
1890 - - -	12	Nil.	4	4	4	-	-	-
1891 - - -	14	1	3	10	1	-	1	-
1892 - - -	21	9	4	9	8	3	3	3
1893 - - -	27	3	8	11	8	1	-	2

29. The average number of prisoners in jail, and the average of those who were sick in hospital or convalescent for each of the last five years, are shown in the following statement :—

YEAR.	Average Jail Population.	Average Sick.	Average Convalescent.
1889 - - -	266.95	7.64	17.57
1890 - - -	271.56	10.76	18.29
1891 - - -	314.63	13.8	17.23
1892 - - -	341.96	24.89	34.98
1893 - - -	321.44	28.9	39.6

These figures demonstrate the extent to which sickness prevailed in the jail better than those which show the number of prisoners admitted to hospital, 356. which

which do not show the duration of each case of sickness. The following statement gives figures for each of the months of 1892 :—

YEARS.	Average Population.	Average Sick.	Average Convalescent.
January - - -	305·26	32·19	14·16
February - - -	309·03	34·82	7·93
March - - -	315·97	38·32	12·19
April - - -	341·57	29·87	13·27
May - - -	332·09	26·9	12·39
June - - -	372·16	31·0	13·5
July - - -	393·61	35·35	21·52
August - - -	376·22	35·35	21·51
September - - -	353·9	25·73	23·46
October - - -	329·55	20·42	17·74
November - - -	326·03	18·1	12·93
December - - -	355·87	18·48	16·29

The sickness in March was due to an epidemic of chicken-pox, which caused 48 admissions to hospital. We do not find any special reason for the excessive sickness in July and August, but the prevailing cause of an increased number of admissions to hospital was dysentery, the majority of admissions throughout the year being due to fevers.

30. (16).—The following table shows the chief diseases affecting prisoners in the last five years :

Principal Diseases.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Diarrhoea - - -	11	15	8	22	8
Dysentery - - -	96	77	106	208	101
Simple continued fever - -	89	—	—	—	—
Ague - - -	26	291	300	147	176
Remittent fever - - -	1	1	14	19	2
Bronchitis (acute) - - -	7	8	5	1	24
" (chronic) - - -	—	—	—	2	2
" (catarrhal) - - -	—	—	—	1	—
Asthma - - -	2	1	3	3	1
Pneumonia - - -	2	4	10	11	19
Influenza - - -	—	58	—	—	92
Chicken-pox - - -	—	—	—	68	—
Daily average strength of jail population.	266·95	271·56	314·63	341·96	321·44
Total capacity - - -	302	302	302	302	302
Total admission into hospital.	281	509	509	559	509

• Scorbutic taint is present, but not marked, except in two or three isolated cases.

31. (17).—The medical officer himself passes orders for admission to, or discharge from, the convalescent and infirm gangs, not only at his weekly inspections, but daily or when occasion arises. Any prisoner discharged from hospital passes at once into the convalescent gang, and is watched for a few days, generally receiving extra diet. The infirm gang consists of aged and infirm prisoners, independently of admission to hospital.

32. Weighments are carried out every week for the hospital, and every fortnight for the rest of the jail. The Civil Hospital Assistant is responsible for their correctness.

33. Question (18).—The Civil Hospital Assistant inspects all prisoners daily, and the medical officer once a week, besides which the latter goes round every day and sees the prisoners.

34. There

34. There has been no transfer from the Jessore Jail of prisoners admitted in a bad state of health, with a view to giving them the benefit of a change to a better climate. On the contrary, the only prisoners transferred to other jails have been specially selected, as being young and healthy. The number of prisoners in jail on 1st January 1892 was 317, the number admitted during the year was 1,251, making a total of 1,568. Of these, 365, selected as being young and healthy, were transferred during the year to other jails, so that the residual population of 1,203 may be taken to have been aged, or in bad health, or detained in jail for very short periods. It is not surprising that the percentage of mortality among this residue should be higher than it would have been had these transfers not been made. This argument would be more conclusive if we could show how much greater the population would have been had the 365 prisoners transferred been retained in the jail. The ratio per mille of average strength of admissions to hospital, average sick, deaths, &c., is calculated on the average daily number of prisoners detained in the jail. To show how much larger this number would have been if the above 365 of the most healthy had not been transferred, would require a laborious calculation of the unexpired period of sentence of each man at the time of his transfer, which calculation we do not think it necessary to make. It is sufficient to point out that these transfers materially reduce the total number upon which percentages are calculated, and also the average state of health of the smaller number remaining.

The following table illustrates these remarks:—

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts transferred from the Jessore Jail during the last 15 years (from 1878 to 1892).

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners transferred.			Ratio per mille of Average Strength.				
				Of admissions into Hospital.	Of daily average Sick.	Of deaths from cholera.	Of deaths from all other causes.	Of deaths from all causes.
	M.	F.	Total.					
1878	55	—	55	—	—	—	—	—
1879	188	6	194	—	—	—	—	—
1880	237	—	237	—	—	—	—	—
1881	204	1	205	2,565·0	69·3	—	74·5	74·5
1882	173	6	179	1,780·4	50·6	3·5	45·3	48·8
1883	202	2	204	1,630·0	29·2	—	32·3	32·3
1884	563	25	588	2,671·0	65·9	—	47·6	47·6
1885	101	—	101	1,748·3	58·4	—	42·0	42·0
1886	102	1	103	1,585·6	46·2	—	50·9	50·9
1887	93	1	94	1,429·6	26·8	—	13·9	13·9
1888	134	3	137	1,024·6	43·6	—	29·0	29·0
1889	184	3	187	1,069·9	35·6	—	27·9	27·9
1890	286	2	288	1,944·8	47·2	—	43·3	43·3
1891	328	4	332	1,726·8	52·6	—	45·9	45·9
1892	364	1	365	1,731·1	87·9	—	80·2	80·2

35. The following is an analysis of the mortality in the jail in 1892, excluding prisoners released as moribund:—Out of 21 prisoners who died, 11 were over 45 years of age, 5 were sent direct to hospital on admission into jail, 2 were under trial, 2 were on admission placed in the special gang, 2 arrived in a moribund condition, 8 were in bad health, 9 in indifferent health, and 4 in good health; 10 prisoners died from dysentery and 1 from diarrhoea, 4 are under-trial prisoners, 2 sent direct to hospital on admission into jail, 4 were 60 years of age or over, 3 were 50 years of age or over. Besides the diseases mentioned other deaths were from heart disease, remittent fever, malarial cachexia, apoplexy, abortion. There were 208 admissions into hospital and 10 deaths from dysentery in 1892. In 1893 there were only 101 admissions from this cause.

The following is a return of moribund prisoners released in 1892 :

NAMES.	Health on Admission.	Age.	Disease on which Died.
Hanip Gazi - - -	Indifferent -	34	Diarrhoea.
Akur Kormoker - - -	Bad - - -	45	Dysentery.
Osman Dhali - - -	Good - - -	19	Remittent fever.
Pajmal Gazi - - -	Indifferent -	25	Dysentery.
Krishna Bhushan Roy - - -	Bad - - -	45	Asthma.
Rominiddy - - -	Indifferent -	60	Anæmia (dysentery history).
Bagoni Muchi - - -	Good - - -	30	Malarial cachexia (dysentery history).
Basar Sha - - -	Indifferent -	60	Dysentery.
Kosimuddi - - -	Bad - - -	70	Hæmoptysis.

On the 1st January 1893 it had been ascertained that two of these had died.

36. The following quotations are taken from the Magistrate's Sanitary Report for 1892 :—

"The excessive mortality this year was due to the continued prevalence of a virulent type of malarious fever from the previous year, and to the fact that cholera assumed epidemic proportions." * * *

"This heavy annual mortality points to an enormous sick list." * * *

"In the Sadar subdivision fever appears to have assumed an epidemic form, exhibiting greater virulence during the first four months of the year."

"*Cholera*.—The mortality from this disease has been exceptionally heavy. The number of persons attacked would appear to be 27,184."

37. It is generally admitted that the unhealthiness of the district of Jessore is in great measure due to the number of deserted channels of large rivers by which the district is traversed, and the position of the District Jail on the bank of such a channel renders it liable to the fullest extent to the deleterious influences affecting the district generally. The Sanitary Report for the year 1892, submitted by the magistrate, shows the year to have been exceptionally unhealthy for the whole district, and that the jail should be correspondingly unhealthy was only to be expected. The unhealthiness of the district appears to correspond with a reduction of the water-level, caused by drought, increasing the malignity of the exhalations from the marshes and the difficulty of obtaining good drinking water. The well ordinarily used for drinking water in the jail threatened to run dry, and in consequence, as we have already noted, some of the jail wells have since been deepened. The medical officer reported specially on the scarcity and impurity of the water.

We take the following observations from the annual return of sick prisoners for 1892 :—

"The causes contributing to the mortality were increased mortality of the district; mortality from both total causes and cholera have been the highest on record; the increased number of receptions into jail of old, infirm, and sickly prisoners; the scarcity and impurity of the water-supply for a number of months; the increased marshy condition of the river Bhairab; and finally, though not least, the excessive overcrowding of nearly all the jail wards throughout the year, the maximum number at one time being 115 in excess of total accommodation, and this occurring during the days when confinement indoors is necessitated by the rains and when the weather is most unbearable."

We attribute the special unhealthiness of 1892 primarily to the exceptionally low water-level. We can suggest no means of improving the water supply besides the measures which the jail authorities are already taking. Statistics show greatly increased mortality registered in the district in 1892, which, though

though partly due to improved registration, corresponds with other information as to facts. The number of deaths from cholera recorded is especially great, and the civil surgeon of the district believes that the prevalence of cholera in any area is accompanied by susceptibility to bowel-disease. Upon this point the opinion of the committee is divided. The Inspector-General of Jails draws our attention to defects in the preparation of the food, the husking and boiling of rice and pulses not being carried out with sufficient care. He observes also that some of the rice is of bad colour and much broken. The preparation of food being generally left to the female members of a Bengali household, male prisoners are not sufficiently acquainted with the processes to carry them out without more supervision than appears to be exercised. The jail registers show considerable loss of weight in prisoners during 1892, and there was not a sufficient corresponding increase in the rations of fish and *dahee*, which ought to have been substituted for pulses among old and weakly prisoners. The more weakly and those who are losing weight are reported to be now receiving daily rations of fish and milk. We do not find that the health of prisoners was affected by any particular form of labour, but we have observed that diet was reduced by way of punishment to an extent which we think was injudicious in an unhealthy year. We also find that there was objectionable overcrowding during the rainy season, when it is necessary to keep prisoners within walls to a greater extent than during other periods of the year. We consider the use of worksheds as dormitories most objectionable. We are agreed that the conservancy of the jail might be improved by the freer use of dry earth and better regulation of the trenches, and we cannot but think that to a certain extent the health of the prisoners is affected by the defects which we have observed. We have indicated improvements which we think might be made in ventilation by the removal of some of the walls, and we agree with the Inspector-General in condemning the cultivation of vegetables in the inner inclosure, which we observe to have been hitherto allowed. We think that, under present circumstances, the Jessore Jail should be placed on the list of those from which unhealthy prisoners should be transferred to jails in which experience shows that health is improved by such transfers.

We have, &c.

P U R I.

REPORT of the Sanitary Committee on the Puri Jail.

THE Committee appointed under Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 545, dated 18th September 1893, to inquire into the sanitary condition of certain jails in Bengal, met at the Puri Jail on the 12th March 1894 and visited every part of the jail and its neighbourhood. They notice with satisfaction that a new cholera hospital for the pilgrims attending the car festival has been built, and is at a distance of about half-a-mile from the jail. The pilgrims' hospital is close to the jail wall, and only separated from it by a narrow strip of jail garden. It would be a great advantage if this hospital, which receives patients with a great variety of diseases, were removed to a greater distance. The Puri Jail is small, and the number of prisoners at present confined there 79. It is evident that the presence or absence of a few cases of sickness or death will greatly affect the statistics and percentages. The number of deaths (11) during 1893 is very large, considering the small population. Of the five deaths in 1892, two were from cholera, two from the effects of starvation previous to admission, and one from secondary syphilis. On the other hand, the sick rate per mille (18.1) of the average population for convict and under-trial prisoners is low.

The eleven deaths of 1893 were accounted for in the following way:—Two were due to heart disease in old men in the special gang, one 60 years of age and the other 90 years old, who were employed, the one as watchman, sitting under an umbrella in the corner of the jail, and the other in sweeping. Three cases of cholera referred to in detail further on. The sixth case was due to hæmorrhage into the stomach from vascular disease. The seventh was one of double croupous pneumonia. The eighth was from the effects of starvation and privation previous to admission into jail. One prisoner was released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code, and therefore was counted as dead. He was admitted in indifferent health and passed the whole of his time in the convalescent gang and in the hospital, and was suffering from chronic dysentery. A prisoner admitted to jail in indifferent health on one month's sentence of imprisonment died of bronchitis. The last case was that of an old man, stated to be 80 years old, who was admitted in indifferent health and sent to the convalescent gang within a week of his arrival in jail, where he remained until he was admitted to hospital for the disease of which he died, pulmonary tuberculosis.

We have gone carefully through the records of cholera in the jail for the last two years, and here give details of the cases. Owing to the steady stream of pilgrims at all seasons of the year, cholera is rarely absent from the neighbourhood of the jail.

1892.

Abbima Kandi.—This prisoner had been in jail one month, and had been employed in the jail garden, which is close to the Pilgrim Cholera Hospital. Since the time when this case occurred a new cholera hospital has been built at a distance of nearly half-a-mile from the jail.

Shiba Mahopater.—Admitted into jail on the 18th July 1892. Admitted to hospital for cholera, 20th July 1892.

Brindabun Routh, under-trial prisoner, was admitted to jail on the 10th July 1892, and to hospital on the 23rd July with cholera. He attended the Magistrate's Court on the 10th July, 11th July, 18th July. He recovered, and was discharged from hospital on the 18th August.

1893.

Nila Mullick.—The man attacked was admitted into jail on 2nd June in good health, and from his admission till 11th June worked at coir-pounding. From 12th June to 15th July he was extramurally employed on road-making. From the 16th July till 25th July he was again employed at coir-pounding. While at work on the 25th July he was attacked with diarrhœa and vomiting,
and

and was at once removed to the hospital and died 26th July 1893. Some days previous to the attack he had been working on the roads outside the jail, but for the last 10 days had been in jail.

Kapil Jena.—Was arrested on 22nd July. Admitted to jail on the evening of 24th July as an under-trial prisoner. Was attacked with cholera on 26th July, and died on the morning of the 27th July.

Bhishini Bhoi.—Was admitted into jail on 27th July 1893 in indifferent health, and was employed making coir rope on 6th August 1893, or 10 days after admission to jail. He was admitted into hospital for cholera at 1 a.m.; died at 4 p.m. the same afternoon. History.—His home is eight miles from Pipili. On his way to cutchery he says he drank water from the bazar well at Satybadi and ate parched rice. At that time there were several cases of cholera at Satybadi, a thoroughly insanitary village.

Goura Naik.—Seven days after his arrival from Khorda subsidiary jail he was attacked with cholera. He admitted to have drank water out of the tanks and ditches on the way. This man recovered.

Mandar Mullick.—Came from Bankura for release, and was admitted into jail on 26th November 1893. He was attacked with cholera on 28th November 1893 and recovered.

Gobind Das, convict, was admitted into jail on 9th June. He got cholera on the 8th August. From a consideration of the records it is apparent that he did not leave the jail between the 12th July and the date of attack, which was distinctly choleraic. He recovered after three days' illness.

The Committee are satisfied with the attention and care bestowed on the prisoners and their health, and no blame can be attached to the Superintendent, Dr. Banks, for the high rate of mortality during 1893. Dr. Banks is keenly zealous in maintaining not only the sanitation of the jail, but also of the municipality, of which he is chairman, in both of which he has made very noticeable improvements. The jail is now remarkably healthy. The prisoners are of singularly poor physique, but there has been no death this year, and the hospital has been empty for the last week.

The Committee have no recommendations to make other than the removal of the pilgrim hospital, already mentioned, and the thorough and systematic disinfection of clothes, wards, and articles used by hospital patients.

Some tables have been prepared to show from different points of view the effects of jail life on prisoners.

The following table shows the health on admission and discharge during five years, and the health on admission of those who died :—

A.—STATEMENT showing the Health of Prisoners of all Classes Discharged in each of the past Five Years both on Admission and on Discharge.

Years.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number Discharged as Moribund.
		Good.	In-different.	Bad.	Good.	In-different.	Bad.	Good.	In-different.	Bad.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1889 - -	781	663	106	13	695	77	9	1	1	2	4	-
1890 - -	685	615	53	17	634	41	10	1	1	-	2	-
1891 - -	555	461	74	20	481	55	19	4	-	2	6	-
1892 - -	1,033	743	244	46	791	213	29	1	1	3	5	1
1893 - -	1,037	699	284	54	768	234	35	1	7	2	10	1
Total -	4,091	3,181	760	150	3,369	620	102	8	10	9	27	2

Of ten prisoners who died in 1893, nine were received in indifferent or bad health, and of five in 1892 four were in indifferent or bad health.

The decrease in the rate of admissions to hospital has been most noticeable. The daily average strength has increased steadily, with a slight variation in 1891, from 75·10 in 1889 to 104·14 in 1893; while the admissions to hospital, which were 81 in 1889, decreased from 105 to 76 in the years 1890-91-92, and only amounted to 45 in 1893. Nor is there any corresponding increase in the numbers of the convalescent and special gangs, nor any reason to believe that prisoners really ill are not at once admitted to hospital.

STATEMENT of Sickness in last Five Years.

Principal Diseases. 1.	Number of Admissions into Hospital, including those remaining under treatment from previous Years.				
	1889. 2.	1890. 3.	1891. 4.	1892. 5.	1893. 6.
For all Classes of Prisoners.					
Smallpox - - - -	—	—	—	1	—
Intermittent fevers - - - -	31	46	20	10	5
Remittent and continued fevers - - - -	—	—	3	—	—
Other fevers- - - - -	—	—	1	—	—
Cholera - - - - -	2	—	1	3	6
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis - - - -	—	—	2	—	1
Anæmia and general debility - - - -	4	—	—	2	—
Respiratory diseases - - - -	—	3	2	—	4
Dysentery and diarrhoea - - - -	24	33	15	14	8
Jaundice - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcers and boils - - - - -	2	4	6	—	1
All other diseases - - - - -	15	17	29	39	16
Idiocy - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—
Bright's disease - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—
Heart diseases - - - - -	—	—	—	—	2
Hemiplegia - - - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Starvation - - - - -	—	—	—	3	1
Rheumatism - - - - -	—	1	1	4	—
Enteritis - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer of liver - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—
Total admission into hospital - - - -	81	105	81	76	45
Daily average strength - - - - -	75·10	80·34	70·43	113	104·14
Maximum number confined on any one day - - - - -	157	150	103	212	188
Total capacity - - - - -	97	128	126	134	139

In the past five years there have been 8 deaths from cholera, 3 deaths from the effects of starvation, 2 deaths from dysentery and 1 dysenteric diarrhoea, and the remaining 13 deaths have resulted from general diseases. Ten died within one month from the date of their admission into jail and six more within two months.

STATEMENT of Mortality among all Classes of Prisoners for last Five Years, 1889-93.

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	State of Health on Admission into Jail.	Period passed in Jail.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Cholera - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	Bad - - -	Y. m. d. — - 11
Ditto - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	Indifferent - - -	— - 19
Chronic Bright's disease - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	Good - - -	1 8 6
Sub-acute enteritis - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	Bad - - -	— - 7
Dysentery - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	Indifferent - - -	— 1 18
Cancer of liver - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	Good - - -	— 1 13
Diarrhoea (dysenteric) - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Good - - -	— 2 23
Double hemiplegia - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Good - - -	— 3 12
Pneumonia - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Bad - - -	— - 15
Diarrhoea - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Bad - - -	— 2 12
Typhoid fever - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Good - - -	— 4 18
Cholera - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Good - - -	4 2 20
Secondary syphilis - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	Bad - - -	— 4 29
Cholera - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	Indifferent - - -	— 1 2
Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	Good - - -	— - 3
Starvation - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	Bad - - -	— - 15
Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	Moribund state - - -	— - 1
Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	Very bad - - -	— - 12

STATEMENT of Mortality among all Classes of Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	State of Health on Admission into Jail.	Period passed in Jail.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Bronchitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	<i>Y. m. d.</i> - - 19
Cholera - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Good -	- 1 21
Ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	- - 3
Ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	- - 10
Tubercular disease of lungs -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	- 3 2
Valvular disease of heart -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	1 7 18
Ditto ditto - -	-	-	-	-	1	Bad -	- 1 12
Hemorrhage from the stomach -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	- 1 -
Double pleuro-pneumonia -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	- 1 21
Total deaths - - -	4	2	6	5	10		
Death-rate per mille - -	53.2	24.8	85.1	43.9	96.0		
Number released as moribunds under Rule 488 of the Jail Code - - - -	-	-	-	1	1		
Death-rate, including mori- bunds - - - -	53.2	24.8	85.1	52.7	105.6		

The following table shows the capacity of the sleeping wards. In 1893 there was no overcrowding of individual wards. Prisoners in excess of the sleeping accommodation were kept in worksheds properly protected from the weather. No case of sickness occurred among the prisoners so treated.

C.—STATEMENT showing capacity of Wards.

Number of wards.	Dimension.			Cubical contents.	Number accommo- dated.	Remarks, stating Cubical Space and Superficial Area given to each Prisoner, and giving Dates and Amount of Overcrowding, if any.
	L.	B.	Ht.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
No.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		
1	67½	20	17	22865	36	36 square feet and 540 cubic feet to each prisoner.
2	32½	20	17	11135	16	The wards were not overcrowded in 1893.
3	30	17	13½	6757	13	The excess number was kept in workshed.
4	6	17	13½	1520	3	In 1892 there was overcrowding as follows:—
Cell.	8	5½	9½	425	1	25 June - - 140 6 August - 141 28 Aug. - 178 26 Oct. - 157
5	28½	12	13	4407	8	26 " - - 142 7 " - - 142 29 " - 148 27 Oct. - 159
6	30	18	22½	12385	13	27 " - - 142 8 " - - 140 1 Sept. - 141 28 " - 159
7	11½	24	15½	4371	7	28 " - - 148 9 " - - 141 2 " - 141 29 " - 157
8	34½	24	15½	12927	22	29 " - - 157 10 " - - 146 9 " - 143 30 " - 157
9	22½	16½	17	6459	8	30 " - - 158 11 " - - 150 10 " - 140 31 " - 157
10	28	13½	15½	5967	10	1 July - - 155 12 " - - 151 11 " - 142 1 Nov. - 153
11	12	9	11½	1269	2	2 " - - 151 13 " - - 152 12 " - 143 2 " - 163
						3 " - - 152 14 " - - 153 13 " - 141 3 " - 161
						4 " - - 152 15 " - - 152 10 Oct. - 144 4 " - 162
						5 " - - 149 16 " - - 151 11 " - 148 5 " - 157
						6 " - - 157 17 " - - 156 12 " - 144 6 " - 158
						7 " - - 151 18 " - - 161 13 " - 143 7 " - 163
						8 " - - 153 19 " - - 170 16 " - 141 16 " - 142
						9 " - - 163 20 " - - 146 19 " - 145 18 " - 149
						10 " - - 165 21 " - - 146 20 " - 152 19 " - 145
						11 " - - 169 22 " - - 161 21 " - 152 20 " - 145
						12 " - - 165 23 " - - 158 22 " - 141 21 " - 144
						13 " - - 173 24 " - - 158 23 " - 141 22 " - 143
						14 " - - 143 25 " - - 158 24 " - 150 23 " - 145
						15 " - - 144 26 " - - 166 25 " - 156 24 " - 144
						16 " - - 144 27 " - - 177

D.

Analysis of Jail drinking water. Date of analysis, 2nd January 1893.
Physical appearances—Faintly yellowish; slightly hazy.

RESULT of Analysis expressed in Parts per 100,000.

Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
28.0	2.5	.02	.008	.41	—	18.0	1.0	17.0	Present and none.	No blackening.	Present.

The following scale of diet shows the food issued to the prisoners in 1892 and 1893. In 1892 the issue of dāl was reduced in quantity and was not replaced by any other article of equal nutritive value. This is stated to have been done on medical grounds :—

DIET SCALE. How varied during 1892–93. Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners.	Non Labouring Prisoners.	Punishment Diet.
1.	2.	3.
Rice, 11 chitaks to each prisoner - Dāl, 2 " " " " " " Salt, $\frac{5}{16}$ chitak " " " " " " Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " " " Condiments, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak " " " " " " Tamarind or rosselle chutni, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak Firewood, $\frac{1}{2}$ seer " " " " " " Vegetables, 4 chitaks " " " " " "	Rice, 9 chitaks - - - - - Dāl, 2 " " " " " " Salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak. Oil, $\frac{1}{8}$ " " " " " " Condiments, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak. Tamarind, &c., $\frac{1}{8}$ " " Firewood, $\frac{1}{2}$ seer. Vegetables, 4 chitaks.	Rice, 8 chitaks in flour. Salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak.
Early Morning Meal.		
Rice, 2 chitaks to each - - Dāl, 1 chitak " " " " " " Salt, $\frac{1}{16}$ " " " " " " Firewood, 10 seers daily - -	{ In addition to the above under-trial prisoners receive early morning meal as on the labouring scale; condiments, salt, and oil according to the labouring scale.	

In 1892 dāl was reduced from 3 chitaks to 1½ chitaks per prisoner from 29th July 1892 to 31st December 1892 on medical grounds. On two days in March and eight days in April 1892 dahi was given at the rate of 1 chitak in lieu of dāl 1 chitak. Fish was issued in July one day at the rate of 1 chitak in lieu of dāl 1 chitak. From 20th January 1893 to 30th April dahi was issued at the rate of 2 chitaks per prisoner in lieu of dāl 2 chitaks. From May to the end of the year it was given at 1 chitak per man in lieu of the same quantity of dāl. Fish was occasionally given during the year.

F.—STATEMENT showing the Employment of Labour Prisoners during the past Five Years, 1889–93.

YEAR.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing Articles for Jail consumption.	Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number hired out to Municipality.	Average Number sentenced to Labour on Working Days.
									Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1889 - -	1.34	4.46	0.99	-	8.64	16.90	1.62	0.61	2.99	-	23.61	-	61.16
1890 - -	2.18	7.27	-	5.18	10.30	11.95	1.50	2.66	6.78	-	20.07	-	67.86
1891 - -	3.08	9.16	-	4.82	10.70	10.27	0.53	9.07	-	-	14.97	-	62.60
1892 - -	4.30	4.80	1.47	5.12	13.12	12.12	3.13	4.28	3.22	0.63	41.38	-	93.66
1893 - -	1.87	5.81	6.31	6.74	10.76	11.43	11.16	-	4.57	-	16.54	11.52	86.71

Note.—The average number of prisoners calculated on working days (excluding Sundays and holidays).

Punishments have been much reduced in number under Dr. Banks' superintendence without any injury to discipline. The number of cases of punishment by reduced diet, which amounted to 36 in 1891, rose to 83 in 1892. We are glad to see that this form of punishment has only been imposed in three cases in 1893.

G.—STATEMENT of Punishments of Convicts and Death-rate per Mille for the past 14 Years, 1890–93.

I.	Punishments.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
A.	By criminal courts - -	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solitary confinement with penal diet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Solitary confinement -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Reduced diet - - -	708	427	584	112	98	30	39	24	8	50	50	36	83	3
	Corporal punishments -	98	18	8	1	3	9	1	2	1	3	4	4	-	1
B. Jail Officers.	All other punishments -	513	478	857	327	401	88	122	113	56	79	124	136	137	176
	Total Punishments -	1,320	923	1,450	440	504	129	162	139	65	135	178	166	220	180
	Average number of convicts.	83·62	87·21	94·91	79·55	81·06	61·51	67·68	49·64	36·09	64·41	72·03	65·72	97·44	89·46
	Ratio of Column C. - -	1,578·56	1,058·36	1,527·76	553·11	621·76	209·72	239·53	280·01	180·10	209·59	247·11	252·58	225·77	201·20
	Ratio of daily sick per mille of average strength.	48·4	60·0	50·9	38·7	59·7	59·3	68·9	39·0	35·4	20·6	32·3	99·8	64·2	18·5
C.	Death-rate per mille of jail population.	23·9	11·4	31·6	25·1	37·0	48·7	59·1	20·1	-	62·1	27·7	131·2	51·3	100·6
	Moribunds discharged under Rule 498 of the Jail Code.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Death-rate including moribunds.	23·9	11·4	31·6	25·1	37·0	48·7	59·1	20·1	-	62·1	27·7	131·2	62·4	111·7
D.															

The following statement shows the changes in weight of prisoners. The number who lost weight is very small, varying from 15·7 per cent. in 1889 to 9·7 per cent. in 1892.

H.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners of all Classes Discharged, Number who had Gained in Weight, Number who had Lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained Stationary at the time of their Discharges. Years 1889–93 (Five Years).

Years.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number Gained Weight.	Number Lost Weight.	Percentage of Prisoners who Lost Weight to Total Number Discharged.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1889 - - -	781	185	473	123	15·7
1890 - - -	685	241	355	89	12·9
1891 - - -	555	222	257	76	13·6
1892 - - -	1,033	518	414	101	9·7
1893 - - -	1,037	724	276	37	3·5
Total - -	4,091	1,890	1,775	426	10·4

The following statement shows the sickness and mortality of the past 14 years. In each of the years 1881 and 1887 there was only one death. In 1880 to 1883 and 1890 there were only two deaths in each year. The mortality in 1893 greatly exceeds that recorded in any other year.

FOR all CLASSES of PRISONERS.

I.—STATEMENT showing the Daily Average of Strength and of Sick, Total Deaths, and Death-rate per Mille for the past 14 Years at the Puri Jail.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Daily average strength	95.48	99.21	112.06	93.49	94.86	69.30	74.70	57.32	44.99	75.10	80.34	70.43	113.79	104.14
" " sick	4.08	5.30	4.97	3.23	5.21	3.90	4.68	2.01	1.44	1.55	2.36	3.16	4.13	1.86
Ratio per mille of strength.	42.9	53.4	44.3	24.5	54.9	56.2	62.6	35.0	32.0	20.6	29.3	44.8	36.2	17.8
Total deaths - - -	2	1	4	2	3	3	5	1	-	4	2	6	5	10
Death-rate per mille, excluding moribunds released.	20.9	10.0	35.7	21.3	31.6	43.2	66.9	17.4	-	53.2	24.8	85.1	43.9	96.06
Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Death-rate, including moribunds released.	20.9	10.0	35.7	21.3	31.6	43.2	66.9	17.4	-	53.2	24.8	85.1	52.7	108.6

The information required by Appendix II. of the Government of India letter No. 545 of 18th September 1893 is given in the following answers, which have been prepared by the Superintendent of the Jail.

APPENDIX II.

1. The general health of the district in which the jail is situated is generally bad, not even excepting the neighbourhood of the jail itself. The health of the district is as a rule very bad during the chief pilgrim festivals; and more particularly along the whole length of the pilgrim route, otherwise called the Jagganath-road.

2. Drainage.—

(1) There is at present no drainage whatever in the neighbourhood of the jail, but the Baradand drain which is being completed ought to improve matters somewhat.

(2) (a) The jail is surrounded by swamps on every side except the south. It is, moreover, situated close to the Baitarni river which at the end of the rains converts the land immediately behind the jail garden into a large swamp which is decidedly objectionable; but I cannot assert that it has prejudiced in any degree whatever the health of the prisoners.

(b) There is cultivated land more or less all round the jail, except on that portion towards the east and right in front of the jail, where cultivation is not carried on to any great extent.

(c) All the dwellings surrounding the jail should be properly termed insanitary; as are also the great majority of the dwellings in Puri town.

(3) *Surface drainage of jail site.*—Inside the jail the surface is well drained all over, and specially near the bathing platforms, wells, &c.; water never lodges inside the jail enclosure wall. Outside there is no surface drainage except in the garden, which has pukka drains for carrying away the rain-water from inside the jail to a ditch beyond the jail limits. I consider the drainage good, and far superior to what maintains in the surrounding areas.

(4) *Subsoil water level.*—At the present moment the subsoil water level is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface.

During the rains, however, the subsoil water level is within a foot of the surface inside the jail wall, while the garden is at times under water, as was the case in the year 1893, and I do not see that the state of matters can be well improved owing to the physical features of the jail site.

(5) *Size of the jail enclosure.*—Area in square yards, 11458.34.

(1) The enclosing wall is 11 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the nearest part of it being distant 70 feet from the sleeping barracks and does not interfere with ventilation.

(2) The subdividing wall of the female ward is 8 feet high, and that of the under-trial ward only four. These walls do not affect the perflation of air, as the yards attached to them are capacious. There is no part of the jail enclosure which is not sufficiently ventilated.

(3) There was a small portion of the enclosure near the work-shed and under-trial ward under cultivation with onions and garlic. The manure used was oil-cake and cowdung in small quantity. It is irrigated by water drawn from a well in front of the hospital which is never used for drinking or cooking purposes, which passes through a pukka drain to a reservoir from which it is removed when required. The portion of ground which was formerly cultivated was so small as to be hardly worth mentioning.

(6) *Position*

(6.) *Position of the Jail Garden.*—The jail garden is situated immediately outside the inclosure wall and occupies three sides of it. There is a small portion of land in front of which dāl was grown during the year. The garden has a slightly lower level than the jail inclosure. I am not aware of anything regarding the site of the jail which can interfere in the slightest degree with the health of the prisoners.

(7.) *Buildings.*—

(1.) *Dormitories :*

(a) Accommodation is provided for 39 prisoners as follows :—

Ward	No.	1	has accommodation for	36 convicts.
"	"	2	"	" 16 "
"	"	3 (hospital)	"	" 13 prisoners.
"	"	4	"	" 4 convicts.
"	"	5	"	" 8 juvenile convicts.
"	"	6	"	" 13 convicts.
"	"	7	"	" 7 under-trial prisoners.
"	"	8	"	" 22 " "
"	"	9	"	" 8 convicts.
"	"	10	"	" 10 female convicts.
"	"	11	"	" 2 civil prisoners.

Verandahs are not included in this estimate. Only one verandah exists, and that in the under-trial ward. In 1892 and also this year there was overcrowding in respect to the number of prisoners for whom accommodation is provided. In 1892 there was actual overcrowding of the sleeping barracks, as the worksheds and verandah were not used. This year, however, overcrowding of the sleeping barracks was avoided by using the worksheds for short-term prisoners. Prisoners who slept in the worksheds were allowed one extra mat for bedding and one extra blanket, and purdahs were hung round the worksheds to prevent draughts of cold air during the night. I made it a point, as superintendent and medical officer of the jail, to make frequent visits during the period of overcrowding, when prisoners were under the necessity of sleeping in the worksheds, and their comfort was so carefully guarded that not one of them contracted disease or sickness of any description through sleeping in the workshed. In 1892 there was overcrowding in July, August, September, October and November, accommodation being provided for 139 prisoners only.

In July	the highest number was	169
" August	" " "	177
" September	" " "	143
" October	" " "	159
" November	" " "	162

All the wards would have been overcrowded except the juvenile, female, and hospital ones, but this was avoided.

This year there were the following number of prisoners :—

In July	the highest number was	160
" August	" " "	159

Overcrowding was avoided by allowing short-term prisoners to sleep in the workshed, as previously noted in paragraph (7) (a), under the precautions already stated.

- (b) All the dormitories are on the ground floor, and wards 4, 5, 7, and 8 on plinth. Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, and 11 are not on plinth.
- (c) Ventilation is good, and effected through the iron-grated windows and by means of ridge ventilators. On none of my inspections could I detect during the night the faintest indication of bad or insufficient ventilation.
- (d) The dormitories are daily swept and the floors occasionally washed. The beds are leeped with clay once a week. The walls are limewashed once in four years by the Public Works Department, and a few weeks ago only the whole of the jail buildings were thoroughly repaired. The sleeping berths are made of unburnt bricks and leeped with clay, according to orders on the subject. The dormitories are never used as workrooms, except the female dormitory, where there is no separate workshop. String-making is the only manufacture carried on in the female dormitory. All the dormitories are dry and airy.

(2.) *Workrooms.*—There are two worksheds with thatched roofs open on all sides. A third shed has been constructed recently which contains the kiln for burning tiles. A portion of this is used for carrying on tile-making. They are on the ground floor, and there is no pukka pavement. The ground is peeled with clay. They are well ventilated, and kept conspicuously clean. They were used during the year as dormitories during overcrowding, and, as already stated, the health of the prisoners was not affected thereby.

(3.) *Cells, Hospital Latrines, &c.*—The hospital is a pukka building with accommodation for 13 prisoners. It is well ventilated by large iron-grating windows. Adjoining it is a small room formerly used as an hospital latrine, but now containing medical stores. There are two other small rooms attached to the main building, one of which is used as a solitary cell, and the other for leprotic prisoners. In the former there is accommodation for three prisoners, and in the latter for one only. Close to the hospital building there is a small thatched-roofed latrine providing seats for two prisoners and used only by people in the hospital. The general day latrine has a pan-tiled roof, and contains seats for 23 prisoners, which appears to be adequate, considering the average

jail population. It is carefully looked after, kept clean and free from smell. I may also mention with regard to the hospital that there is a standing rule in this jail that if any case of contagious disease is treated therein it is to be thoroughly fumigated and whitewashed, and funds are provided for the purpose. This has been carried out during my incumbency to the letter. In all matters pertaining to the cleanliness of the hospital, whether with regard to the disposal at once of the excreta of the sick or otherwise, the most rigid care is exercised.

(8.) *Clothing*.—Two cotton jungeahs, one kurta, one cap, one gumcha, are allowed to each prisoner. One blanket kurta is added during winter or inclement seasons. For bedding each prisoner gets one bed mat and two blankets. These are exposed to the sun and air almost daily on the ground in front of the sleeping barracks. Blankets are washed every six months, or more frequently when found necessary. The bed mats are kept clean and always washed when they are badly soiled. There is a wringing machine for cleaning blankets. So far as clothing is concerned, prisoners are a thousand times better off inside the jail than they are in their own homes, and I speak from an intimate acquaintance with their habits.

(9.) *Conservancy*.—Is carried out according to the Jail Code rules. A night urinal and a privy pan are kept in every sleeping ward. No special arrangement is made to prevent the use of night-soil pans in dormitories. If, however, any prisoner uses such pans at night he is kept under observation on sago diet. If the prisoner shows signs of serious illness he is at once removed to the hospital. On the occurrence of diarrhoea the pans are immediately removed, the stools mixed with lime, and afterwards carefully disposed of by burning. Night-soil is collected in an iron tub with a tight-fitting cover, and covered up with dry earth and a small quantity of dry grass to prevent any bad smell. Thereafter it is removed to the trenching ground in the garden. Near the latrine there is a pukka drain passing through the inclosure wall, outside of which a pukka reservoir has been constructed for receiving urine, ablution and refuse water, which is disposed of by trenching. The trenching ground is part of the garden, and is situated 12 feet from the inclosure wall. With the exception of the piece of land in front of the jail, almost all the garden is used for trenching purposes, portion after portion being used alternately. A ditch two feet wide by one foot deep, with three inches of night-soil, is the system adopted for trenching purposes. The soil of the jail garden, being of a sandy nature, is cultivated soon after the trenching. I may be allowed to state that, in so far as conservancy is concerned, I cannot conceive of greater precautions that could be taken to minimise the risk to the health of the inmates of the jail.

(10.) *Water Supply*.—Water used for cooking and drinking purposes is obtained from a well situated within the jail inclosure wall, and is 56 feet from the nearest ward, 43 feet from the cook-shed, and 104 feet from the day latrine. There is no possibility, or rather probability, of its being affected by them in any way, nor has it any connection with the garden; water is raised by a pump and carried directly to the boiler, and afterwards passes to the filter through a communicating pipe. From the cistern containing the filtered water the water is removed by means of a water-cock and served out to the prisoners from watering cans. The mouth of the well is protected by a plank cover, and ventilation is effected by means of four iron gratings fixed in the tube of the well; outside gangs use this water only. During the year 1893 all these improvements connected with the well were carried out, so that now there is not the slightest chance of contamination of the water either directly or indirectly. The following is the result of the chemical analysis of the water of the well:—

Physical appearances—Faintly yellowish, slightly hazy.

Taste—

Smell—None.

Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrate and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrate and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
					Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
28.0	.02	.008	.41	—	18.0	1.0	17.0	Present and none.	No blackening	Present.

(11.) *Food*.—The scale of Bengal diet as per Jail Code rule is in use. The quality is good. Monotony of diet is avoided by the frequent issue of fish. The vegetables used are chiefly pumpkins, gourds, brinjals, spinach, radish, turnips, tomatoes, cabbage, plantains, &c., at the rate of two chitaks per prisoner per meal. The quality is good. Cooking is carried out in three iron degchis with covers. In one rice is boiled and in the other two dāl and vegetables. When the rice is boiled thoroughly it is taken from the degchi by means of an iron cup with handle and kept in a large wooden box with holes at the bottom to allow of the water draining off. Dāl and vegetables, when boiled, are mixed with salt and hot oil with condiments fried in it. Roselle fruit, made into thutney, very rarely, and tamarind more often, are issued as antiscorbutics and given at the rate of one-quarter chitak to each prisoner. The sick receive special attention so far as food is concerned; milk and even chicken soup having been during my incumbency liberally supplied. The food supplied prisoners is of a much superior quality to that which they eat outside the jail. The rice which is consumed by them at the present time is one year old, and the quality of a superior kind. No prisoner has ever complained to me either of the amount of food given per meal or its quality, and this, I consider, speaks more for the food than anything I might say.

(12.) *Ablution*.—Ablution is performed three times daily, viz., in the morning, in the forenoon, and in the evening after the prisoners have visited the latrine. There is a reservoir attached to the latrine for this purpose. The platform has a slope towards the drain, and thus the spill-water does not lodge near the latrine, but passes into the reservoir outside the jail wall. Prisoners bathe once

once during the day on a platform specially constructed for that purpose. The water for bathing purposes is obtained from the well, and passes to the platform through an open pukka drain. As the prisoners visit the latrine with their clothing on, there is no greater risk of their catching cold than at any other time. The prisoners, however, put on their clothing immediately after their bath.

(13.) *Employment.*—The nature of the employment, with the statistics, is given below. It did not in any way affect the health of the prisoners, to the best of my belief. In the allotment of tasks the greatest care was exercised that no prisoner received more or harder work than he was considered fit to perform :—

YEAR.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing Articles for Jail use.	Jail Repairs.	Second Class Public Works.		On Manufacture.	Number hired out to Municipalities, &c.	Average Number sentenced to Labour.
									Under Superintendent.	Public Works Department.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1892 - -	4.39	4.80	1.47	5.12	13.12	12.12	3.13	4.28	3.22	0.63	41.38	-	93.66
1893 - -	1.87	5.81	6.31	6.74	10.76	11.43	11.16	-	4.57	-	16.54	11.52	86.71

Of 4,091 prisoners discharged during the year 1893, 1,775 or 43.38 per cent. gained in weight, 426 or 10.41 lost, and 1,890 or 46.19 per cent. remained stationary.

(14.) *Punishments.*—The following is a statement of punishments awarded in 1892 and the current year. There is no connection whatever between the ratio of punishments and that of sickness and mortality. Punishments were inflicted upon those prisoners who were physically fit. Prisoners in bad or indifferent health brought up for punishment were warned only :—

YEAR.	By Criminal Court.	Solitary Confinement with reduced Diet.	Solitary Confinement.	Reduced Diet.	Corporal Punishment.	All other Punishments.	Total Punishments.	Average Number of Convicts.	Ratio of Punishments.	Ratio of Daily Sick per Mille on Total Population.	Death Rate per Mille.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1892 -	-	-	-	83	-	137	220	97.14	225.77	64.2	51.3
1893 -	-	-	-	3	1	176	180	89.46	201.20	18.5	100.6

(15.) *General State of Health on Admission, &c.*—Prisoners are generally received into this jail in very poor health indeed. The effect of jail life on them is, as a rule, good, the prisoners belonging as they do to the poorer and underfed classes. Many of them are admitted in such a feeble state of health that they simply dwindle away from the diseases contracted outside the jail and die.

(16.) *Chief Diseases.*—The chief diseases affecting prisoners are fever, scabies, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera. The scorbutic taint has been observed in a few prisoners, but is not general. The year 1893 was an exception to the rule so far as dysentery was concerned, for this disease accounted for only one death, the patient having been released as a moribund prisoner and died outside. The sick rate during 1893 has no ratio whatever with the death rate. The former was much lower than the previous year, while the death rate was higher, but more shall be said on the point in the concluding remarks.

(17.) *Convalescent and Infirm Gangs.*—Those who are discharged from hospital are admitted into the convalescent gang. The aged and infirm and those admitted in bad health are enlisted in the special gang. It sometimes happens that the health of a prisoner on admission to jail is so bad that he is sent at once to the hospital for treatment. Weighments are carried out weekly by the civil hospital assistant, and those losing weight are brought under the notice of the medical officer, who examines them, and passes such orders regarding food or labour as are considered necessary.

(18.) *Medical Inspections.*—The medical officer inspects the prisoners daily, and sometimes several times daily, when there are any serious cases of sickness amongst them. The civil hospital assistant inspects the prisoners morning and evening, and frequently during the day when occasion requires, the prisoners, from a medical point of view, receiving every possible attention.

The following are brief extracts from records of the deaths during 1893 :—

1. Bagabhat Das, admitted into jail on 28th February 1893, and put under observation directly for starvation. The prisoner was very anæmic and emaciated. Face and eyelids swelled. Height, five feet. Weight, 57 pounds. Gradually sunk and died on 11th March 1893.

2. Hari Swami, admitted into jail in indifferent health on 13th April 1893. He was emaciated and anæmic. Height 5 feet 2 inches. Weight 70 pounds. Was employed sweeping the compound. Received 4 chitaks of milk as extra diet. Was admitted into hospital on 28th April 1893, suffering from bronchitis, and died on 1st May 1893.

3. Nilai Mullik, admitted into jail on 2nd June 1893, in good health. Was attacked with vomiting and diarrhoea on the afternoon of 25th July at 2 P.M., and died on the 26th at 9 A.M. This man was employed at extramural labour till the 15th, when extramural labour was stopped, owing to the car festival.

4. Kapil Jena was admitted as an under-trial prisoner on 24th July, late in the evening. His height was 5 feet 2 inches, and his weight 86 pounds. His health was indifferent. He was attacked with cholera on the evening of the 26th July at 11-30 P.M., and died on the morning of the 27th July.

5. Bhishimi Bhoi was admitted into jail on 27th July 1893, in indifferent health. Height 4 feet 10 inches. Weight 86 pounds. He was admitted into hospital for cholera on 6th August 1893 at 1 A.M., and died on the same day.

Notes recorded.—His home is 8 miles from Pipli. There is no cholera in his village. He says he left home 8 days before his arrest. At Satybadi he drank the water of the well of the bazar there, and ate parched rice; at that time cholera was prevalent at Satybadi. This case remains unexplained.

6. Bisi Naik was admitted into jail on 4th April 1893, in indifferent health. His height was 5 feet 2½ inches, and his weight 94 pounds, and his age 80 years. For four days he was employed on dhan sifting, and was left very much to do as he liked, as his condition was such that nothing but the lightest form of labour could be given him. On the 10th April he was put on the special gang, and remained in it till his admission into hospital for tubercular disease of the lung. He died on 9th August 1893.

Results of post-mortem.—There was tubercular consolidation of both apices of the lungs with miliary tubercles and a few suppurating points. There were pleuritic adhesions. Heart fatty. The spleen was enlarged, and pin point abscess all through its substance, chiefly noticeable on its surface. The liver was fatty, and showed the same state of matters as the spleen.

7. Rathi Naik was admitted into jail on 22nd February 1893. His height was 5 feet 5½ inches, and his weight 115 pounds. His age 60 years. He was employed on sweeper's work. On 10th September 1893 he turned suddenly ill, and was removed to the hospital, where he died in the afternoon.

The Assistant Surgeon, who performed the *post-mortem* examination during my absence on district work, certified that he died from valvular disease of the heart, and states in his report that the left ventricle was enlarged and dilated, and the valves unhealthy.

8. Parmi Mallik was admitted into jail on 5th September 1893, in bad health. Height 4 feet 9 inches. Weight, 70 pounds. Age 90 years. Put on special gang, and 4 chitaks of milk was ordered as extra diet.

He was employed as a watchman. Was admitted into hospital on 17th October 1893, and died suddenly. I happened to be in the district when this death occurred; it was certified to be due to failure of the heart's action, but no *post-mortem* was made.

9. Shaik Jagi was admitted into jail on 14th November 1893, from Kurda subsidiary jail. No remarks were made by the Deputy Superintendent beyond stating that he was an opium smoker. His health was indifferent. Height 5 feet 3½ inches, and his weight 90 pounds. He was sent to extramural labour on 20th November 1893, and on 3rd December 1893 was admitted into hospital during the night. The Civil Hospital Assistant reported in the morning that he had had one copious tar coloured motion. Internal hemorrhage was diagnosed from the symptoms present, and suitable treatment adopted. He revived under stimulants and apparently was improving; on 9th December 1893, however, his pulse became feeble, his temperature fell to sub-normal, and his extremities became cold. He died at 11 P.M. on 10th December 1893.

Post-mortem.—The body was terribly emaciated. There was hardly half an ounce of fat in his composition. The omentum resembled the meshwork of a spider's cobweb. The heart was empty, valves competent, lungs collapsed and anæmic, large blood vessels empty, stomach contained 6 ounces of dark liquid blood and one large blood clot. The small intestines contained a small quantity of blood-stained fæces. The large intestines contained a large quantity of tarry coloured fæces. Spleen was small and anæmic, as were also the kidneys.

10. *Parmi Das.*—Was admitted into jail on 9th November 1893, in indifferent health. His height was 5 feet 6½ inches. Weight 98 pounds. He was employed at string making from 10th November 1893 till 13th November 1893, and afterwards was employed on road making, the labour which he was called upon to perform being levelling some dry earth, which was a very light form of labour indeed. He was admitted to hospital by the Civil Hospital Assistant on the morning of 20th December 1893 for bronchitis. On examination distinct signs of pneumonia were found, and treatment was adopted accordingly. On the 27th he was considered on a fair way towards recovery, and as I had some urgent work in the district, left him in charge of the Civil Hospital Assistant and the Assistant Surgeon. He died, however, on 31st December.

Results of post-mortem examination.—The left lung was consolidated from apex to base, and the pleura adherent all round the chest. There was an effusion of lymph one inch thick at the base of the lung. The upper half of the right lung was also consolidated.

11. The eleventh case was a moribund prisoner, who died at home from dysentery, and as the application for his release was made before I took over charge of the jail, I have no material to fall back upon bearing on my personal observation.

(19.) *Any other particulars bearing on the health of the jail.*—The close proximity of the Puri Pilgrim Hospital to the jail building, being, as it is, only 60 feet from the nearest portion of the jail enclosure walls, has always been regarded as a probable cause of some of the diseases from which the jail population at times suffer. I would mention that during part of the year 1893, when the car festival was held, the Pilgrim Hospital was simply crowded with diseased people, and the death rate from dysentery and diarrhoea was alarmingly high. Recently a cholera hospital has been constructed at some distance from the present Pilgrim Hospital, and as this will avoid the necessity of treating patients suffering from cholera in the present hospital, one danger has been removed. The transport of prisoners from district villages to undergo their trial at the cutcherry, and the long journeys that other prisoners have to undertake along roads notorious for their unhealthiness, during their transfer from other jails to this one, and the conditions under which they exist during lengthened periods of six and seven days, are, in my opinion, important factors in the causation of the sickness of some such prisoners. I would mention, as one example, the following case which supports my statement :—One evening I left the jail at 6-30 P.M. On my way home I met seven prisoners, two constables, and one head-constable returning from cutcherry. The prisoners had been brought direct that morning from one of the district villages along the Jagganath road to stand their trial. On the evening referred to the prisoners were admitted into jail for the first time. Two evenings afterwards the seven took cholera, and died the following morning. One of the constables and the head-constable took cholera the same evening, and both were also dead next morning. Clearly, then, the jail in no way accounted for this melancholy occurrence. I would mention as another fact, the following :—A prisoner was received from Bankura jail recently for release here. He travelled along the Jagganath road. On his admission there was no case of cholera, nor had there been such a case for months previously. Exactly two days and four hours after admission he took cholera, but, fortunately, clearly within the incubative period recovered. No other prisoner contracted it. In my opinion, in this instance also no reflection could be cast upon this jail. I could multiply instances of the kind, but it is hardly necessary. I am firmly convinced that the causation of much of the sickness in the jail is to be sought for outside its walls, and not inside them. Prisoners when admitted into this jail moreover, and more so, I believe, than in most jails, are in the poorest state of health imaginable, and many of their offences against law are stated as stealing a handful of rice. For my own information I calculated the average weight and height of all prisoners admitted during 1893, exclusive of women and boys, and I found these to be respectively, 5 feet 4 inches and 7 stone. So far as the present year (1894) has gone, the health of the jail has been very good indeed, or '93, and but for two prisoners the death rate would have been reduced to a minimum. One of these two prisoners was admitted into the hospital with large suppurating buboes, and remained on his back till the day of his discharge. The other was admitted to the hospital on the day of his admission, suffering from acute dysentery resulting from, it would appear, malarial saturation. This prisoner's spleen extended to his umbilicus. Under treatment with Dover's powder and bismuth and an exclusively milk diet he got over his dysentery, and is now employed in doing a little sweeping at his leisure in the jail yard. Such are examples of the prisoners received here. At the present moment there is no sickness in the jail, and since the 6th March no prisoner has been in the hospital.

C. Banks, M.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer.

Puri Intermediate Jail, 12 March 1894.

MYMENSINGH.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE WHICH SAT ON THE MYMENSINGH JAIL.

21st and 22nd December 1893.

A CAREFUL search among the records preserved in the offices of the Collector, Magistrate, and Jail Superintendent has revealed very little which regards the jail. Enough has, however, been found to show that the idea that the site of the jail was changed when the present buildings were erected is erroneous. The jail has always stood on the spot it now occupies.

The first mention found of the jail dates as far back as 1833, when reference is made to its unhealthiness. The jail is described as "such an unhealthy place." In July 1834 the Magistrate reports that the Civil Surgeon attributes the excessive sickness among prisoners as compared with that in other districts to the insanitary situation of the jail placed between two jheels, but he thinks that the jheels are too deep to be unhealthy, and attributes sickness to the paddy cultivation between the jail and the European quarters. He therefore urges that the whole of these lands, which are Government khas mahal, be turned into pasture and drained. In forwarding this proposal to the Board, the Commissioner reverts to the extraordinary mortality in the Mymensingh Hospital, the deaths in which ordinarily equal those in any two or three other hospitals of the division. This hospital formed part of the jail buildings. Further, frequent allusions to the insanitary state of the jail are found at this time. Thus, in June 1838 mention is made of some prevailing disorder attributed to overcrowding, to the want of a cook-shed, and of a drain in the "Mugy Fattak." Again, in April 1840 the jail is condemned as altogether a wretched one and far too small. Government in consequence ordered that the khas mahal lands between the jail and civil station be not again leased and be brought under grass. In January 1840 the Civil Surgeon reports that owing to the abandonment of the cultivation of lands between the jail and European station of Mymensingh the mortality among prisoners has decreased by 8 to 10 per cent. Notwithstanding this amelioration the Mymensingh Jail and station still remained comparatively unhealthy. This is shown by a recommendation of the Magistrate, dated 1840, to the effect that all the jheels close to the station should be filled up; also by a report, dated March 1842, to the effect that out of 96 prisoners sent to Chera Punji, 23 had been in hospital during the three preceding months. It appears that there were constant references by the local officers to the unsatisfactory state of the jail, to which must be added a report, dated 1870, which declared the old jail to be very insecure, which finally led Government to decide that the jail be entirely rebuilt. In January 1873 it was ordered that a site be chosen for the new jail. The change in site was necessary so as to make room for 600 prisoners or more. A site almost in the centre of the civil station to the east of the cemetery was first chosen. But on the Judge objecting, on the grounds of its being too near the station, a second site near the old and present one, but to the north of the Jalmalpur road, was chosen and acquired. The preliminaries were begun, several lakhs of bricks were burnt and stocked, but nothing more was done, probably because Government was then considering the advisability of adopting a system of central jails, adoption of which would materially diminish the population of the Mymensingh Jail, and therefore cause the plans for the new jail to be entirely altered. The central jail system having been introduced, Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector General of Jails, was deputed in 1877 to Mymensingh to report on the state of the old jail and make suggestions for the building of the new one. He recommended adherence to the old site, because since the introduction of the central jail system, accommodation for at the most 400 prisoners only would be required, and there would be ample space on the old site for all the buildings necessary for

for 400 to 500 prisoners. He further made a number of suggestions for the utilization of the old enclosure and buildings. On this report the present jail was finally built.

The following extract from the Annual Report for 1882 shows that this increase in unhealthiness was attributed to the stirring of the jail subsoil when the foundations of the new buildings were begun :—

“The most unhealthy jail in all Bengal is now without exception the Mymensingh Jail. Dr. Moorhead, Civil Surgeon, was in medical and executive charge throughout the year. To assist him in the treatment of the sick an Assistant Surgeon was deputed on special duty to the jail as far back as August 1881. Subordinate to the Assistant Surgeon was the Hospital Assistant, the regular medical attendant of the institution. There was no lack, therefore, of medical supervision. This gives me an opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government the services of Dr. Moorhead, an officer of well-known professional ability, who has, for the last three years, been in charge of this jail. His duties in connection with it have been carried out with great zeal and perseverance under the most trying circumstances. Dr. Moorhead reports as follows regarding the causes of the high mortality :—

“The cause of the excessive sickness and mortality is obscure. The sleeping accommodation was vastly superior, still the general death-rate was far in excess of two previous years. I cannot ascribe the cause to defects in diet, for I am certain the food given was much superior to what the majority of prisoners were in the habit of taking in their own homes. The same remark applies to the drinking water.” The fact, moreover, that similar diseases—fever and bowel complaints—prevailed largely among the jail officials (there were in all 91 cases of illness among the jail staff) leads us strongly towards the same conclusion. The exaction of an excessive task-work had certainly nothing to do with the sickness, for throughout the year there were but few employed on penal labour, and the amount of work demanded from all prisoners was considerably under the average. All the weakly men worked in a separate gang, and from them no task was exacted. There is no doubt the soil of the jail compound, some five feet from the surface, is very impure. We had both nasal and ocular demonstration of this when excavating the foundations at the barracks, and have still, when cutting the drains, to remove the subsoil water. It is possible that while making the several foundations and tanks we have given an outlet to the foul and pent-up air, and that the sickness may have in this way been induced. One thing is certain, the high mortality began with the additions and alterations to the jail, and has continued almost uninterruptedly since. There is no reason to think the soil of the jail compound is damper now than it used to be; in fact, the evidence is the other way. The jail-yard is certainly both higher and drier than it was in 1878, though even now (though there has been no rain for a long time) it is damp. It will never be dry till the subsoil drainage is completed. The great majority (quite 80 per cent.) of the prisoners admitted to the jail had malarious blue gum in a greater or less degree, and the same remark applies almost equally to members of the free population whom I had occasion to examine. There were 28 deaths from fever in the jail, against 6 in 1881, and the admission for fevers in the public hospital was 33 per cent. more than in the previous year. The general health of the prisoners on admission was decidedly bad. Although the standard I adopted was by no means a high one, quite 31 per cent. were entered as in bad or indifferent health.”

The jail statistics show that a large proportion of the prisoners admitted are in bad or indifferent health. Statement A. shows that out of 12,117 prisoners discharged in the six years ending 1893, 7,440 were in good health, 4,002 in indifferent health, 675 in bad health, on admission. Out of 7,034 prisoners admitted in the three years ending 1893, 5,047 were in good health, 1,787 in indifferent health, and 200 in bad health. The Inspector General of Jails says that “good” health, in jail parlance, means good with reference to the district standard, and that the district standard of Mymensingh is low compared with other districts of Eastern Bengal. The Sanitary Commissioner has an impression that the district is a fairly healthy one. The Commissioner is also of this opinion. The census shows that the population is dense and is increasing.

There are no reliable statistics available of birth and death rates, either urban or rural.

The immediate neighbourhood of the jail is the high bank of the old Brahmaputra river, chosen in olden time as the seat of Government. The gradual drying up of the river has no doubt affected the health of the neighbourhood, but there is no evidence to show that it is unhealthy compared with the districts of Eastern Bengal generally.

2. As usual in alluvial formations, the natural drainage is, from the high bank of the river into the *bils* beyond, that is in this case from north to south. These *bils* are drained by khals running southwards till they find their way into the old Brahmaputra or its affluent, the Lokhya. These khals are reported to be a good deal obstructed in places, and the Municipal Commissioners propose to open them out. The Committee are strongly of opinion that this work should be undertaken at once. Owing probably to these obstructions, the *bils* or low-lying land to the south of the jail, and distant therefrom one-quarter mile, never dries up.

3. There is high rice cultivation on three sides of the jail site, and there are some cultivators' houses by no means specially insanitary. The jail is sheltered by trees on south, east, and north. The statistics of sickness, statement B., compared with statistics of other jails, show that this jail is not specially liable to malarial fever.

4. The natural surface drainage is somewhat obstructed by a road on the south, through which there is one small culvert almost silted up. Beyond this culvert the drain to the *bil* has been out of use for many years, and is completely blocked up in many places. On the other hand, much money has been expended in leading the surface drainage back into the river, a deep drain having been dug round the jail in 1889 with an outlet to the river. The Committee think that the drain to the *bil* should be opened out.

5. The Committee observe that the water from the dhobies' wash-house, from the prisoners' washing-place, and generally the washings of the jail, run by several drain-holes into the deep drain round the jail, where, and in the outlet to the river in the dry season, they necessarily stagnate. On further examination, the Committee are satisfied that these washings are contaminated with sewage and refuse. This stagnation would be partly cured by increasing the fall of the drain, but the Committee are strongly of opinion that washings contaminated with sewage or refuse should not be allowed to escape from the jail by these drain-holes.

6. The Committee observe that the floodgate at the outlet into the river has been broken and is useless. The Sanitary Commissioner would repair this floodgate. The Commissioner and the Inspector General of Jails would take no steps to exclude the flood of the river. The surface drainage inside the jail is satisfactory except as remarked above.

7. On the first day of the Committee's visit a pit was dug 11 feet deep, and water was found at a depth of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the level of the jail, though water oozed out of the sides at $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The water in the well stands 12 feet below the jail level, but there is no evidence to show how much water from the well is used daily. It is said this well, which is 21 feet deep, runs nearly dry later on in the dry season. The highest flood-level is pointed out to the Committee as 3 feet 6 inches below the level of the jail. The following morning the water in this pit stood at 7 feet 4 inches from the level of the jail, but a good deal of the sides had fallen in. The Committee argue, on the evidence before them, that the subsoil water-level varies according to season between 3 feet 6 inches and 10 feet below the level of the jail. The water in the tank outside the jail now stands 8 feet below the level of the jail. Although there is a deep ditch between the tank and the jail, the tank probably affects the subsoil water-level. The Committee learn from the pit above mentioned that, to a depth of 11 feet, the soil is principally clay.

8. (1) The

8. (1) The size of the jail enclosure is 19,766 square yards.

(2) The height of the enclosing wall is 10 feet. Neither height nor position of enclosure walls affect the sleeping barracks injuriously.

(3) The partition walls of the under-trial and female wards are 10 feet and 9 feet; they have no injurious effect on the perflation of air in the enclosure.

(4) There is no cultivation in the enclosure, no manuring or irrigation; the plots are covered with short cut grass.

9. The jail garden surrounds the jail on all sides except the west; there is very little on the north; all the garden is outside the jail. Night-soil is not used for dressing the jail garden except so far as the trenching ground is concerned.

10. (1) (a) See Statement C. Verandahs are not included in estimate. There has been considerable overcrowding. Assuming the total capacity to be 375, the average daily strength in 1893 was 30 over capacity. In 1892 the average daily strength was 61 over capacity, while the maximum number confined on any one day in that year was 170 over capacity. In 1891 the average daily strength was seven over capacity, and the maximum excess was 137. In the previous three years the average daily strength was never over capacity, and the maximum excess on any one day was 29 only. So until 1891 there was no serious overcrowding. The excess number are accommodated in the workshops. These were used as dormitories occasionally in February, March, and April 1890, continuously from August 6th to the end of the year in 1891, and also continuously from March 28th to October 31st in 1892. The floors of these workshops are raised only six inches from the level of the ground. They have no outer walls, but when used as dormitories, jhamps are fixed on the bamboo open work. They are not provided with beds, earthen or other. The prisoners sleep in them on the ground on bamboo mats. Though the year 1891 was comparatively a healthy one, the Committee are of opinion that these workshops are unfit for use as dormitories during the rainy season. They observe that there was much less overcrowding in 1893 than in the two previous years, and that the admissions to hospital for dysentery in that year were one-third of those in 1892 and one-half of those in 1891.

(b) Out of fifteen dormitories (counting the solitary cells as one dormitory) ten are on the ground-floor. Of these, the plinths of eight are well raised 3 feet 6 inches above ground on masonry arches; the under-trial ward No. 10 and the adjoining ward No. 9 are on solid plinths 18 inches above the ground. The other five dormitories are on the upper storey. One of these is kutchha built. For overflow dormitories see as above. The Committee think that the jail authorities were well advised in providing 3 feet plinths to ground-floor dormitories in Eastern Bengal.

(c) Ventilation is ample, both window and by special ventilators. It has been found necessary to block up the lower half of the windows in most cases. Besides this, there are doors or jilmils to all windows. The prisoners have not suffered from respiratory diseases. The dormitories are generally dry and airy, but see above (a) and (b).

(d) Floors are swept daily, walls are leaped once a week and lime-washed annually. The dormitories proper are not used as work-rooms, but the workshops are used as dormitories: see above. Iron beds are used in hospital; also in one upper storey dormitory; generally arched earthen beds are provided.

(2) There are five workshops—kutchha sheds, supports kutchha-pucka masonry, thatched roofs, sides bamboo open work, floor mud—for the use of these workshops as dormitories. See above.

(3) (a) *Cells*.—Well raised, ventilated and lighted, protected from rain.

(b) One of the upper storey dormitories is used as a hospital. The dormitory on the ground-floor below this is used as an observation ward ; the above description of dormitories applies to the hospital and observation wards.

(c) *Latrines*.—Pucka masonry, corrugated iron roof. The Committee prefer corrugated iron, but do not recommend any change. Donaldson's ejector of night-soil is in use.

(d) Cook-sheds are on Donaldson's pattern.

11. Cotton clothing, consisting of two janghias, one coat, one cap, and one gumcha, is supplied to each prisoner. An additional blanket coat and two blankets are issued for the winter season. Tat bedding is also supplied to each prisoner. Where iron beds are used, that is, in the hospital ward, observation wards, and wards 4 and 14, bamboo mats are supplied. Hospital patients have cotton bed sheets in addition. Some prisoners in ward No. 14, in the juvenile ward, and in the work-sheds, sleep on the floor on bamboo mats. The linen clothing is washed weekly. The blankets are beaten and put in the sun every Sunday in the dry season, and in the rainy season when the weather permits ; they are washed once in six months.

12. The conservancy is carried out by convict mehters. They clean the latrines early in the morning and again in the evening before lock-up. The night-soil is mixed with dry earth and ejected by Donaldson's ejector, erected in May last. The Committee observe that the washings of the ground under the ejector join the general washings of the jail. They also observe that the ejector is only some 80 feet from the trough into which the water brought up from the river for drinking purposes is poured. An outside gang carry the night-soil to the trenching ground in iron tubs and bury it. The night urinals are iron tubs coated with coal-tar. They are kept in every ward half-filled with water. Small wooden bowls coated with tar, and containing some dry earth, are kept as night-soil pans for emergencies in each ward. The prisoners who use this pan are brought up in the morning and are warned, except in case of illness. The trenching ground is about 150 yards north-west of the jail enclosure within the jail garden. The urine from the different wards, workshops, &c., and latrines is poured into a drain leading to a masonry tank below the ground outside the jail wall, whence it is raised and carried to the trenching ground in iron tubs and buried there. The Committee think that as a general principle receptacles for urine and night-soil should not be below the level of the ground. The trenches are dug each day and are one foot deep, one foot broad, and vary in length according to requirement. After the expiry of 12 months the ground is ploughed and either vegetables or paddy are sown. There is no necessity for using the same land more than once.

13. The drinking water is brought from the river Brahmaputra, now about one-fourth mile distant, in an iron water-cart, the top of which has been broken in. The river here dries up and leaves a deep pool or daha in the dry season. At present there is still a slight flow of water. A gang of prisoners about six in number are daily engaged in this work under the charge of a warder. They drive the bullock cart to the edge of the river or pool and fill the water-cart with tin buckets through the funnel attached to the top. The water-cart is emptied into a masonry trough outside the northern wall, and the water is conducted thence through the wall by a wooden pipe into a masonry tank, where it is stored and allowed to settle. This tank is covered with a covering made of wood and gunny-cloth. The water from this tank is drawn by a stop-cock into iron dekhies, and is carried in them to the cook-shed, and there, boiled in the dekhies.

C.—STATEMENT showing the Capacity of the Dormitories in the Mymensingh Jail.

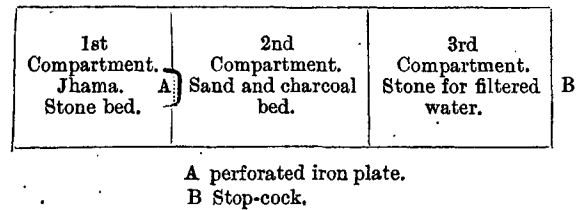
Serial Number in the Jail Lock-up Register.	How Used.	Total Measurement in Cubic Feet actual and as supplied by the District Engineer—vide his No. 283, dated 23 May 1893.	Accommodation as worked out as per Column 3.	Accommodation as shown in Jail Lock-up Register.	Remarks.
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ordinary ward - - -	18,002	24	23	Lower storey.*
2	Observation ward - - -	18,002	24	23	Ditto.
3	Hospital - - -	18,348	36	32	Upper storey.
4	Ordinary ward - - -	18,348	36	32	Ditto.
5	Ditto - - -	18,002	24	23	Lower storey.
6	Ditto - - -	18,002	24	23	Ditto.
7	Ditto - - -	18,348	36	32	Upper storey.
8	Ditto - - -	18,348	36	32	Ditto.
9	Ditto - - -	29,453	39	35	Single storied building.
10	Under-trial prisoners' ward -	25,800	34	31	Ditto, †
11	Cells, six rooms - - -	4,650	6	6	Ditto.
12	Ordinary ward - - -	16,800	22	22	Ditto.
13	Female ward - - -	10,150	13	13	Ditto.
14	Ordinary ward - - -	22,192	44	43	Upper storey, thatched house.
	Juvenile ward - - -	4,200	5	5	Lower storey.
	TOTAL - -	—	403	375	

* The capacity of the lower-storied buildings is calculated at 750 cubic feet, and that of the upper-storied buildings at 500 cubic feet per prisoner.

† A most important point was overlooked here, viz., this is the under-trial ward, and cannot be used for convicted prisoners; hence, if the number of convicts is large and under trials small, the entire capacity for all practical purposes is lost. Thus, although the total locked up may not vary, still the dormitory accommodation may be in excess or too little on different nights.

The Committee observe that the drain which carries off the jail washings (including those from the prisoners' washing-place) runs within a few feet of the stop-cock by which the water is drawn into the dekhies. After boiling the water is brought back in same dekhies and is poured into the first compartment

Ground Plan of Masonry Filter.



of the masonry built filter (see plan in margin), which is half-filled with jhama stone and has a perforated iron plate at the bottom of the partition wall between it and the second compartment. The second compartment is half-filled with sand and charcoal. The water partially filtered through the jhama in the first

compartment runs to the second compartment through the perforated iron plate below, and then rises in this compartment through the sand and charcoal bed till it flows over the low built masonry partition wall at the end into the third compartment. The water thus filtered is drawn from a stop-cock into iron dekhies, in which it is again boiled. After this it is stored and cooled in earthen jars. Only this water is used for drinking purposes by the prisoners. But for cooking purposes well water is used unfiltered. Gangs working outside are made to take a jar full of filtered water with them. The water for bathing and washing purposes is lifted from the big tank to the south of the jail and flows therefrom by a water channel to the bathing ground. There is a well inside the enclosure, the water of which is used for cooking until the supply runs short in the dry months. Copies of the chemical analysis of the water of this well taken in August and of that of the river taken from the pool in May, are herewith annexed: see D, E. A new boiler for boiling the water has been received and is being set up. The conveyance to and from the cook-sheds in dekhies will now be avoided.

The Sanitary Commissioner observes that the night-soil, including that from the hospital, is carried away across the culvert over which, and by the road along which, the water-cart comes. The trenching ground is some quarter of a mile from the pool where the water is raised, and mehters may go there and wash their hands and feet. Similarly, though no water remains in it, mehters may wash their hands in the trough outside the wall into which the water is poured from the water-cart, which is only some 80 feet from the Donaldson's ejector. The Sanitary Commissioner is convinced that the water is polluted in some way by dysentery germs. The other members of the Committee think there is no evidence of above causes of pollution, but are quite of opinion that such possible modes of pollution should be made impossible. In the face of the prevalence of dysentery in this jail, the Committee are of opinion that the jail should be supplied with water from the waterworks. A project has been prepared for an initial outlay of Rs. 8,919, to which the Police Department have offered to contribute Rs. 919 on account of the police lines. It is not known what charge the Municipal Commissioners will make for the water.

14. Food is supplied according to the scale laid down in the Code herewith annexed for ready reference, F. Monotony of diet is avoided by issuing different sorts of dāl, viz., masuri, urid, matar, &c. Fish is given once a week. Different sorts of vegetables which grow in the jail garden are issued at different times, such as pumpkin, papitas, moollis, brinjals, kochus, plantains, bhendus, and different sorts of English vegetables, &c. Regular cooking is done twice a day; besides this there is an early morning meal of rice and salt at 5 a.m. The cooked food is daily examined by the Civil Hospital Assistant and by the Superintendent when in the station. Lime pickles, potatoes, plums, tamarind, &c., are issued as anti-scorbutics according to Superintendent's orders and as required.

15. The prisoners are made to bathe once every day at 11 a.m. at the bathing platform inside the enclosure walls, where there are deep troughs or reservoirs, which, as above stated, are filled with water from the tank to the south of the jail. The bathing takes place in the sun, at the warmer time of the day. No special precautions are taken against chills. After bathing the prisoners attend the feeding platform, which is under cover.

16. A Statement G, showing the employment of prisoners for the past five years, is hereto annexed. The chief employments are brick-making, oil-pressing, soorki-pounding, dhan-husking, making net bags, bamboo mats, gardening, &c. The following is the distribution list for 30th June and 31st December 1892 :—

	30 June.	31 December.
Sick and convalescent - - - -	52	26
Unremunerative - - - - -	109	91
Warders and overseers - - - -	20	17
Jail servants - - - - -	47	37
Gardening - - - - -	37	15
Jail articles - - - - -	16	20
Additions and alterations - - -	2	5
Hard Labour { Oil mill - - - - -	12	—
{ Soorki-pounding - - -	34	—
Brick-making - - - - -	13	20
Other medium labour - - - - -	27	52
Extramural on municipal waterworks	38	40
New admissions - - - - -	15	17
TOTAL - - - - -	417	340
Simple - - - - -	1	1
Women - - - - -	6	7
TOTAL - - - - -	424	348

Up to 1892 prisoners were not employed extramurally except in the brick-field and garden. In 1892, 15·52 prisoners on the average were employed daily by the municipality in the waterworks. The Committee find that some 40 men were so employed from the middle of May to 25th July and again from 18th October to the end of the year. It is unfortunately impossible now to find out how many of the men so employed were admitted to hospital. No statistics are available of the effect of the different kinds of employment on health.

17. Annexed Statement H shows the punishments in the fourteen years ending 1893. The Committee observe that the proportion of punishment is much lower in 1892 than in any previous year, but are unable to trace any connection between the high death-rate in that year and the low punishment rate generally. There seems to be no connection between punishments and rates of sickness and death. In 1887 the number of punishments was high, but the death-rate was low.

18. The Committee observe that of the prisoners discharged in 1893, 2·4 per cent. were in bad health on admission; of those discharged in 1892, 4·8 per cent. were in bad health on admission, in 1891, 4·6 per cent., and in 1890, 8·8 per cent. Of prisoners discharged in 1893 and in 1892, 29 per cent. were in indifferent health on admission: in 1891, 30 per cent.: in 1890, 43 per cent. out of 2,191 prisoners admitted; in 1893, 603 or 27 per cent. were in indifferent and 67 or 3·1 per cent. in bad health. In 1892 the percentages were 29 and 3·1. In 1891 they were 21 and 2·2. From these figures the Committee conclude that the health of prisoners on admission has improved in recent years. The Committee paraded and examined the prisoners, and found them generally in fairly good health. From Statement I, the Committee find that during the six years ending 1893, out of 12,117 prisoners discharged, 7,422 or 61 per cent. had gained, and 1,700 or 14 per cent. had lost in weight. In 1892, 56 per cent. of prisoners discharged from central and district jails had increased in weight, and 18 per cent. had lost in weight. Although the year 1893 compares unfavourably with previous years in this respect, still the Committee conclude that, whatever view be taken regarding the health of the prisoners on admission, they undoubtedly improve in health while in jail. The figures given in Statement A of health on discharge corroborate this conclusion.

19. Statement B shows conclusively that the chief disease is dysentery, and that this disease is increasing—374 cases admitted to hospital in 1892, against 240 in 1891. Though the admissions to hospital on account of this disease were fewer in 1893, there were more deaths. In 1892 this disease caused six out of seventeen deaths; in 1893 eight out of twenty. In addition there were dysenteric histories in 1892 in two cases of anæmia which resulted in death. Again, one of the prisoners who died of apoplexy in 1892 had suffered from dysentery. Further, out of seven persons discharged as moribund in that year, four had suffered from dysentery. In 1891 four prisoners who died, and were not returned as having died of dysentery, had suffered from dysentery. In 1893, again, besides dysentery deaths, three prisoners who died had suffered from dysentery. On reference to Statement XVI attached to the Annual Report on Jail Administration for 1892, the Committee find that the ratio of admissions for dysentery and diarrhoea was higher in this jail in that year than in any jail in Bengal except Dinajpur, and just three times the Provincial ratio. In 1889 the jail suffered from epidemic diarrhoea, cholera, and beri-beri. But generally no disease other than dysentery appears to have been prevalent in this jail in recent years. It appears to be singularly free from fever. The Committee found scorbutic symptoms in some of the prisoners, but less than they expected and less than is usually found in the general population in these eastern districts. A scorbutic taint is less prevalent at this than at other seasons. The Committee ascertained that the large number of dysentery cases is not due to frequent admission of the same individual. And there is no reason for supposing that the medical officer was stricter in admitting dysentery cases in 1893 than in previous years.

20. The convalescent and infirm gang consists of sick prisoners, discharged cured from hospital who are still weak, and prisoners who from old age or infirmity are permanently unfit for labour. The prisoners in this gang are weighed every week by the Civil Hospital Assistant, and those who are found

to be losing weight are allowed extra diet. All the prisoners are weighed every fortnight by the Civil Hospital Assistant.

21. General medical inspection is made by Superintendent and medical officer every Sunday. He inspects the hospital patients daily.

22. The Committee, lastly, went into the question how far the sickness in this jail is due to the condition of prisoners on admission. On referring to Statement XVIII attached to the Annual General Administration Report of Jails for 1892, they find that in that year in the case of 12 out of 15 deaths, the convicts had been under six months in jail. In 1891, 8 out of 10 who died had been under six months in jail, in 1890, 11 out of 17.

The following table gives average duration of jail life of prisoners who died in the last six years and who were discharged moribund in the last three years :—

			From Dysentery.	From other Causes.	Discharged Moribund.
1			2	3	4
			M. d.	M. d.	M. d.
1888	-	-	10 4	3 25	—
1889	-	-	5 10	7 21	—
1890	-	-	3 17	5 17	—
1891	-	-	1 16	3 11	4 5
1892	-	-	2 8	3 12	5 13
1893	-	-	4 1	6 10	6 21

Of the 1,159 admissions to hospital for dysentery during the six years ending 1893, 135 were of under-trial prisoners, 12·6 per cent. In the last three years ending 1893, the duration of jail life of prisoners admitted to hospital for dysentery has been :—

	M. d.
1891	1 8
1892	3 4
1893	2 27

In all central and district jails one out of every two deaths in 1892 occurred among convicts who had been under six months in jail. Though they have no statistics before them of the health of prisoners on admission into other jails, the Committee are forced by these figures to the conclusion that this jail suffers more than other jails from the bad condition of prisoners on admission. They notice that out of 17 deaths in 1892, 6 were of prisoners who were admitted in bad, and 9 were of prisoners who were admitted in indifferent health.

Similarly, out of 8 moribunds released (including 1 released under Rule 488A of the Jail Code), 3 were admitted in bad and 2 in indifferent health. In 1892 the average duration of life in jail of the 12 who died before they had been six months incarcerated was 66 days. In 1891, 8 prisoners who died before they had been six months in jail had been 40 days in jail on the average. In 1892 none of the persons who died or were discharged moribund had been more than a year in jail.

23. The Committee find that 492 prisoners were transferred from this jail to other jails in 1892, 344 in 1891, and 242 in 1890. These transfers are all of healthy prisoners, the sickly remaining behind, and so far tend to a comparatively high death-rate. Few healthy prisoners come here on transfer, only as convict officials, &c.

24. The Committee come to the following conclusions :—

(a) That this jail has always been an unhealthy one, but that it has improved much in health in recent years—see Statement J.

(b) That this improvement in health will in all human probability,

Note by Inspector-General of Jails.
With a floating population of short-term prisoners we cannot prevent the admission of persons suffering from this disease or who have had it in their own homes, and will be liable to a recurrence on slight seasonal changes.

missioner thinks absolutely preventable.

if proper measures are adopted, continue, because the prevalent disease, dysentery, is a preventable one—the Sanitary Com-

(c) That

- (c) That dysentery being generally due to impure water, the water-supply should receive attention. The Inspector-General of Jails thinks that the diseases grouped under dysentery in the jail returns cannot all be attributed to any one cause, but he agrees that impure water is the chief cause. The Committee observe that though there has been no change in the water-supply in the last few years, dysentery has much increased.
- (d) That though they cannot point to the mode in which the water used for drinking and cooking purposes is polluted, water from the waterworks being available should be supplied.
- (e) That as long as dysentery is the prevailing disease, it would be a useful precautionary measure to isolate dysentery patients and to disinfect their stools.
- (f) That an outlet be provided to the bil on the south for the surface drainage, and that the obstructions in the outlet from this bil be removed as proposed by the Municipal Commissioners.
- (g) That the workshops are unfit for permanent occupation as dormitories, especially in the rains.

A.—STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners discharged in each of the past Six Years both on Admission and on Discharge.

YEARS.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number discharged as Moribund.	Health on Admission of those discharged Moribund.		
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.			Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1888	-	1,664	1,213	374	77	1,320	296	48	2	5	7	14	2	-	-
1889	-	1,750	818	781	151	1,014	629	107	9	15	9	33	5	-	-
1890	-	1,710	819	740	151	1,115	514	81	5	7	6	18	6	-	-
1891	-	2,036	1,285	653	98	1,546	438	52	3	3	4	10	4	-	-
1892	-	2,737	1,798	813	126	2,024	635	78	2	9	6	17	3	2	4
1893	-	2,220	1,507	641	72	1,630	536	54	9	9	2	20	1	1	-
TOTAL	-	12,117	7,440	4,002	675	8,649	3,048	420	30	48	34	112	26	3	4

B1.—STATEMENT of Sickness in last Six Years among all Classes.

Admission into Hospital for	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dysentery	144	249	194	240	374	113
Ague	53	63	48	80	185	152
Remittent fever	10	17	12	15	12	30
Malarial cachexia	-	2	-	5	1	3
Diarrhœa	24	31	5	5	18	28
Diseases of respiratory system	16	23	17	10	20	24
Anæmia	-	6	17	10	6	1
Beri-Beri	-	19	9	-	-	-
Cholera	-	17	-	2	-	-
Epidemic diarrhœa	-	18	-	-	-	-
Total admission into hospital	312	472	354	396	698	558
Daily average strength	269	342	337	382	436	405
Maximum number confined on any one day.	372	404	395	512	545	458*
TOTAL capacity	375	375	375	375	375	375

* Figures under these headings do not correspond with those given in the Annual Administration Report of Jails.

B2.—STATEMENT of Mortality in last Six Years among all Classes.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dysentery - - - - -	2	3	6	2	6	8
Ague - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Remittent fever - - - - -	2	4	-	2	-	-
Malarial cachexia - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diarrhœa - - - - -	1	2	1	-	-	3
Anæmia - - - - -	-	1	4	2	3	-
Beri-Beri - - - - -	-	9	1	-	-	-
Cholera - - - - -	-	11	-	1	-	-
Epidemic diarrhœa - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary phthisis - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	1	-	2	1	3	2
Debility - - - - -	2	-	1	-	-	1
Ascites - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatoid arthritis - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-
Peritonitic colic - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Acute peritonitis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal hæmorrhage - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-
Old age - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hernia - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-
Apoplexy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Diffused inflammation of parotid - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-
Leprosy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scurvy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thrombus in heart - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL Deaths - - -	14	33	18	10	17	20
Death-rate per mille - - -	52·0	96·4	53·4	26·1	38·9	49·3
Number released as moribund - - -	-	-	-	-	7	1
Death-rate, including moribunds - - -	52·0	96·4	53·4	26·1	55·0	51·8

D.—ANALYSIS of Jail Well Water, 19th August 1892.

Physical appearances.—Yellowish, slightly hazy.

[Result of analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.]

Total solid matter.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Previous sewage contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and nitrites.	Behaviour of total solid residue on ignition.	Sulphates.
						Total hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
21·0 - - -	·8	·0024	·0072	·041	-	15·0	12·0	3·0	Present and none.	No blackening.	Trace.

E.—ANALYSIS of River Water, 27th May 1892.

Physical appearances.—Greyish opaque. Smell, none.

[Result of Analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.]

Total solid matter.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Previous sewage contamination.	Hardness, Clark's scale.			Nitrates and nitrites.	Behaviour of total solid residue on ignition.	Sulphates.
						Total hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.7	3	.008	.02	.028	-	4.0	1.0	3	Trace and none.	Slight blackening.	Minute trace.

F.—DIET SCALE.

Labouring Prisoners.		Non-labouring Prisoners.		Punishment Diet.	
1		2		3	
	Ch.		Ch.		Ch.
Rice - - -	11	Rice - - -	9	Rice - - -	8
Dal - - -	3	Dal - - -	2	Salt - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$
Salt - - -	$\frac{5}{16}$	Vegetable - - -	3		
Tamarind - - -	$\frac{5}{16}$	Salt - - -	$\frac{5}{16}$		
Oil - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$	Oil - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Condiments - - -	$\frac{1}{8}$	Tamarind - - -	$\frac{5}{16}$		
Vegetable - - -	3	Condiments - - -	$\frac{1}{8}$		
Fuel - - -	8	Fuel - - -	8		
Early morning meal—					
Rice - - -	2				
Salt - - -	$\frac{1}{16}$				
Fuel - - -	2				

G.—STATEMENT showing the employment of Labouring Prisoners during the past Six Years.

	Average number of Sick.	Average number of convalescents and infirms.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for jail-consumption.	Jail repairs.	In Jail.		On manufactures.	Number hired out to municipality.	Average number sentenced to labour.
									Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1888 - -	11.02	28.54	14.69	15.89	25.44	33.26	16.75	15.57	16.69	1.49	49.56	-	228.90
1889 - -	26.94	50.98	10.25	20.23	31.71	39.94	26.39	0.39	29.39	9.52	47.85	-	293.59
1890 - -	25.13	66.47	-	23.99	30.00	34.46	36.42	11.61	13.11	3.39	47.11	-	291.69
1891 - -	16.55	48.82	34.34	23.79	35.89	33.70	30.70	14.99	5.97	3.49	81.37	-	329.61
1892 - -	25.49	30.40	113.04	19.28	40.67	31.32	20.37	-	8.76	1.61	70.19	15.48	376.61
1893 - -	25.76	10.33	41.65	17.05	42.13	28.26	40.64	-	33.80	2.65	100.29	18.00	363.56

H.—STATEMENT of Punishments of Convicts.

1	Punishments.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	17
A.	By criminal courts -	9	11	5	3	6	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
B.	Jail Officers.	-	-	2	1	4	10	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	
	Solitary confinements with penal diet.	-	14	5	3	31	96	74	68	84	65	60	15	3	2	
	Solitary confinement -	-	80	-	-	97	83	-	5	7	-	-	3	1	-	
	Reduced diet -	161	25	6	11	22	5	1	3	-	1	2	1	5	10	
	Corporal punishment-	81	2,387	1,114	2,273	1,510	1,400	454	485	434	388	529	408	331	626	
	All other punishments	2,127														
C.	Total punishments -	2,378	2,517	1,132	2,291	1,670	1,597	529	561	525	455	592	429	341	638	For convicted prisoners.
D.	Average number of convicts.	413.08	419.66	374.86	353.74	320.17	338.71	316.74	216.67	235.71	303.91	298.67	343.10	381.74	372.52	
	Ratio of Column C -	575.71	599.77	301.97	647.65	521.59	471.49	167.01	258.91	222.73	149.71	198.21	125.03	88.23	171.26	
	Ratio of daily sick per cent. of jail population.	3.2	5.0	5.5	4.4	6.4	9.0	4.4	5.9	4.0	6.4	4.9	4.2	6.2	5.9	
	Death-rate per mille of jail population -	142.8	166.8	272.1	56.5	153.0	7.8	63.1	36.9	55.1	98.7	56.9	29.1	56.9	56.3	
	Moribunds discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	

I.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners Discharged, Number who had gained Weight, Number who had lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained Stationary at the time of their Discharge. Years 1888-93 (Six years.)

Years.				Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.
1				2	3	4	5
1888	-	-	-	1,664	559	833	272
1889	-	-	-	1,750	562	959	229
1890	-	-	-	1,710	359	1,142	209
1891	-	-	-	2,036	385	1,425	226
1892	-	-	-	2,737	588	1,832	317
1893	-	-	-	2,220	542	1,231	447
TOTAL - -				12,117	2,995	7,422	1,700

J.—STATEMENT showing Daily Average Strength and Sick, Total Deaths, and Death-rate per Thousand for the past 13 years.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Daily average strength	446.5	462.81	415.6	393.8	356.0	383.2	364.9	253.1	269.0	342.6	337.11	382.63	436.44	406.53
" " sick	13.8	22.6	21.8	16.9	22.04	33.2	15.4	14.31	10.6	20.5	15.9	16.2	25.86	24.38
Ratio per cent. of strength.	3.1	4.8	5.2	4.3	6.2	8.6	4.3	5.6	3.7	5.9	4.7	4.5	5.9	6.0
Total deaths	61	71	105	23	53	28	22	10	14	33	18	10	17	20
Death-rate per thousand	138.6	153.4	252.6	58.4	148.8	73.0	61.9	39.5	52.0	96.4	53.4	26.13	38.95	49.35
Moribunds discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
Death-rate, including moribunds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.0	96.4	55.4	26.13	55.0	51.8.